Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-182
Thursday
19 September 1991

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-182 19 September 1991

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

President Alia Speaks on Signing Paris Charter *[ATA]* 1
Alia 'Does Not Rule Out' Annexation of Kosovo *[TANJUG]* 2
Alia Statement on Return From Paris *[Tirana Radio]* 2
Reportage on Alia Visit to France *[cross-reference]* 3
CSCE Information Mission Arrives on 16 Sep *[ATA]* 3
Bufi Receives CSCE Mission *[ATA]* 3
International Bodies in Brussels Discuss Economy *[ATA]* 3
Government Decree on Privatization Agency *[ZERI I POPULLIT 11 Sep]* 4
Fake Application Forms for Foreign Employment *[Tirana Radio]* 6

BULGARIA

Prime Minister Not To Meet Milosevic in Athens *[BTA]* 7
Further Reportage on Visit of Slovene Minister 7
Rupel: YPA Destabilizing Factor *[Sofia Radio]* 7
Zhelev Meets With Rupel *[BTA]* 7
Legislative Session Ends; No More Live Relays *[Sofia Radio]* 8
PODKREPA Accuses BSP of Keeping Arms Cache *[BTA]* 8
SDS Groups Agree on Local Election Lists *[BTA]* 8
BZNS-NP Leader Denies Minorities Exist *[BTA]* 8
Tomov Interviewed on Nationwide Energy Situation *[NOVINI 13 Sep]* 9
Scarcity of Raw Materials Leads to Power Shortage *[DUMA 16 Sep]* 9
Oil-Supply Contracts To Be Fulfilled by Soviet Union *[DUMA 14 Sep]* 10
Government Discusses Progress of Agrarian Reform *[PODKREPA 13 Sep]* 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Walesa Visits Bratislava, Meets Slovak Leaders *[Bratislava Radio]* 11
Walesa Meets Dubcek, Addresses Federal Assembly *[Prague Radio]* 11
Havel Views Ties, Human Rights With PRC's Qian *[CTK]* 12
WFTU Protests to UN Over Government Ban *[CTK]* 12
Communist Property Transferred According to Decree *[LIDOVE NOVINY 14 Sep]* 12
Government Criticized *[CTK]* 13
Federal Decree Defines Privatization Measures *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 6 Sep]* 13
Czech National Council Screening Results Reported
[CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 14 Sep] 14
Strasky Denies Republic Budget Deficit Exists *[LIDOVE NOVINY 13 Sep]* 14
Slovak Views on German Treaty 'Unacceptable' *[CTK]* 15
Poll Shows HZDS Most Popular Slovak Party *[CTK]* 15
Meciar Outlines Vision of Independent Slovakia *[NARODNA OBRODA 13 Sep]* 16
Sovereignty Declaration Effect on Coalition Viewed *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 17 Sep]* 16
Bank Official on Foreign Exchange Reserve Status *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 16 Sep]* 17
Cost of Living Statistics for August Released *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 13 Sep]* 17

HUNGARY

Jeszenszky Discusses Response to Border Violations *[Budapest TV]* 18
Neutrality Stressed *[TANJUG]* 18
Possible Solutions Viewed *[MTI]* 18
Secretary Katona on Response to SFRY Crisis *[MAGYAR NEMZET 17 Sep]* 18

Foreign Ministry Spokesman: 'No Danger of War' *[Budapest TV]* 19
Border Guard Updates Figures on Yugoslav Refugees *[MTI]* 19
New Army Chief of Staff on Defense Capabilities *[Budapest Radio]* 20
SFRY Civil War Not Affecting Bilateral Trade *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 17 Sep]* 20
Antall, Vranitzky View EC Issues, SFRY Crisis *[MTI]* 21
Antall: EC, U.S. Must Address SFRY Issues *[Budapest Radio]* 21
Ambassador Discusses Plan for EC Observers *[Budapest Radio]* 21
Horn Views Social Democracy, MSZP Prospects *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 16 Sep]* 22

POLAND

Leaders View Parties' Election Prospects *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 10 Sep]* 23
Solidarity Presidium Reviews Industrial Policy *[PAP]* 24
PAP Solidarity To Stage Protest Action *[PAP]* 24
Walesa Counselor Olszewski Reviews Europe Policy *[GLOS SZ CZECINSKI 7-8 Sep]* 24

ROMANIA

Iliescu Hosts Turkey's Ozal, Delegation Talks *[Ankara Radio]* 27
Iliescu Toast *[ROMPRES]* 27
Ozal Toast *[ROMPRES]* 28
Iliescu Receives PRC Foreign Minister Qian *[ROMPRES]* 29
Roman Receives Qian *[ROMPRES]* 29
Barladeanu, Martian Meet Qian *[ROMPRES]* 29
Canada To Grant $277 Million Loan for Reactor *[ROMPRES]* 30
FSN Deputies Join National Liberal Party *[ROMPRES]* 30

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Air Force Reaction To Claims of Raids, Downed Aircraft 31
Command Denies Air Raids on Zagreb *[TANJUG]* 31
Spokesman Denies Bombing Croatian Towns *[Belgrade Radio]* 31
Command Denies Claims of Losses *[TANJUG]* 31
Proposal To Limit Federal Assembly's Mandate *[TANJUG]* 31
Embassy in Chile at Disposal of Croatia *[Zagreb TV]* 32
Deputy Minister Says Army Will Respect Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 32
Croatia Accepts Cease-Fire 'With Objections' *[TANJUG]* 32
Serbian Official on Signing of Igalo Agreement *[TANJUG]* 32
FEC: Igalo Signatories Must Carry Out Duties *[TANJUG]* 33
Croatian Forces Use German Rockets, NATO Food *[TANJUG]* 33
Fighting Causes Railroad Cars To Stack Up *[TANJUG]* 33
PTT 'Unilaterally' Closes Telecommunications Lines *[TANJUG]* 33
Studio B Television Cancels 'Yutel' Program *[TANJUG]* 34

International

Separovic, EC Officials Discuss Zagreb Shooting *[Zagreb Radio]* 34
Government Criticizes EC's Import Suspension *[TANJUG]* 34
Danish Cease-Fire Observers To Stay in Country *[AFP]* 34
Kadijevic: YPA 'Strictly Observing' Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 34
Assembly President Opposes Mesic Appeal *[TANJUG]* 35
Croatia's Tudjman Receives Italian Ambassador *[Zagreb Radio]* 35
President Kucan Holds Talks in Trieste *[TANJUG]* 35

Slovenia

Croatian TV Reports Chemical Attack in Vinkovici *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36

Croatia

Tudjman Briefs State Council on Cease-Fire *[Zagreb Radio]* 36
Croatia Reviews Cease-Fire, Action Program *[Zagreb Radio]* 36
Krajina 'Autonomous Region' Calls for Volunteer *[TANJUG]* 37
Tomac Stresses Unity To Ensure Victory *[TANJUG]* 37
Croatian Position 'Stronger' With Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 37
Navy Gunboat Burning Outside Split *[TANJUG]* 37
Tanks, Infantry Try To Enter Vukovar *[Zagreb Radio]* 37
Zagreb Radio Reports Air Attack on Otocac *[Zagreb Radio]* 38
Correspondent Describes Fighting in Zagreb, Croatia *[Belgrade Radio]* 38
Zagreb Radio Reports Four Aircraft Shot Down 38
Rewards Offered for 'Annihilation' of Snipers *[Zagreb TV]* 38
TANJUG Roundup on Continuing Clashes 39
Peaceful Night 'Throughout Zagreb Region' Viewed *[Zagreb Radio]* 39
Situation in Okucani Area 'Better' *[Belgrade Radio]* 39
Croatian Defense Force Members Seen in Zagreb *[Sarajevo Radio]* 40

Serbia

Mortars Fired on Vojvodina From Croatian Side *[TANJUG]* 40
Democratic Forum on Views of Croatian Serbs *[TANJUG]* 40
Serbian Leaders Assail 'Chauvinistic' Croats *[TANJUG]* 40
Novi Sad Corps Command Issues Mobilization Call *[Belgrade Radio]* 40
Seselj Wants Greater Serbia Without Croats *[Vienna DER STANDARD 19 Sep]* 41
Croatia Attacks Directly for 'First Time' *[Belgrade TV]* 41

Bosnia-Hercegovina

'Discouraging Situation' in Communes Viewed *[Sarajevo Radio]* 42

Macedonia

Kljusev Satisfied With Bulgaria, Romania Stances *[TANJUG]* 42
Gligorov Hails Croatian Cease-Fire Agreement *[TANJUG]* 42
Assembly Adopts Independence Declaration *[Belgrade TV]* 43
Parents Given Buses To Find Soldier Sons *[Belgrade Radio]* 43

Montenegro

Poor Response to Mobilization Reported *[Sarajevo Radio]* 43

President Alia Speaks on Signing Paris Charter

AU1809131091 Tirana ATA in English 0818 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA)—On September 17, Ramiz Alia, president of the Republic of Albania, arrived in Paris. At first he met with the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The French foreign minister (?bid) welcome and said he was pleased to meet with him and hailed the democratic processes in Albania. The French foreign minister pointed to the satisfactory relations existing between France and Albania, which take their roots in history. Our two countries, he said, have many things in common.

After this meeting, the solemn ceremony for signing the Paris Charter was organized in "La Salle d'Horloge."

Attending were the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, and the Albanian foreign minister, Muhamet Kapllani.

On behalf of the Republic of Albania, President Ramiz Alia signed the Paris Charter.

Greeting in this ceremony, the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, said among other things that the signing of the Paris Charter marks Albania's full integration into the CSCE. Together with the Final Act of Helsinki it marks Albania's full participation in the CSCE. Your presence in Paris, Mr. President, confirms Albania's commitment to be swept over in the European political development.

In his address, President Ramiz Alia said that after signing the Helsinki Act, it is a special pleasure for me, on behalf of the Republic of Albania, to sign the other historical document, the Paris Charter. The Albanian people are fully committed in the process of CSCE. They have been unreservedly swept over in the current European political developments leading to the integration of our continent.

The adherence of our country to the CSCE is closely linked with the changes that have taken place in Albania. The Albanian people are resolutely marching on the road to democracy, being convinced that this is the sole road for their future. We in Albania are not merely restructuring the old system, but we want and work to establish a new system, resting on the freedom of the individual, political pluralism, and market economy. The Albanian state with the changes taking place in the political field and legislation, with the multiparty parliament that emerged from the free and democratic elections, is assuming the form and content of a civilized state.

Nevertheless, the democratic processes come across with many obstacles. The main one is the profound economic crisis. There is a gap between the political freedoms gained now and the economic backwardness and living difficulties our people are currently faced with. Herein lies the source of different social and political tensions accompanying our development. No doubt the National Stability Government, which comprises in its fold the major political parliamentary and extraparliamentary parties, is trying to overcome these obstacles. But it is clear that we cannot come out of economic difficulties in particular without the aid of the international community, European states, and the U.S.A..

I avail myself of the opportunity to thank President Mitterrand and the French Government for the support they have given to Albania at any time. [words indistinct] the friendly predisposition as well as the traditional ties and close relations between our two countries, I express my conviction that in the future too we will not lack France's all-sided generous aid. The process of security and cooperation in Europe, said President Ramiz Alia further on, has created new democratic climate in the relations between different states. The spirit of understanding, dialogue and solution to the most complicated problems by means of negotiations already prevails.

The Republic of Albania fully supports this spirit and resolutely abides by these principles which are also consecrated in the Paris Charter. Our small people loves peace and works to defend it. They consider their freedom and independence as the most sacred thing, that is why they strictly observe the freedom and independence of the others.

A (?divergence) has arisen in the Balkans and particularly in Yugoslavia of late, menacing to turn it into a very dangerous hotbed for our region and Europe as well. Albania backs up the efforts of the European Community and the CSCE to find a righteous solution to the Yugoslav problem by means of negotiations, being convinced that in this context the voice of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia will be taken into consideration and their human and national problem will be solved.

After this ceremony, at 1800, President Ramiz Alia went to "Elysee " Palace where he was received by the French president, Francois Mitterrand. The guards of honour lined up in the courtyard of the palace. The two presidents conducted negotiations. After the negotiations, President Ramiz Alia answered the questions of foreign reporters with regard to the meeting with President Mitterrand. He told them among the other things that together with President Mitterrand they spoke of the relations between France and Albania and considered them brilliant. We also discussed the international problems, the Yugoslav issue included, which is a worry to all. Serbia's attitude to Kosovo is not a just stand, it is a stand of an occupier. The Albanian president reported that they had agreed that the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, come on a visit to Albania soon.

Alia 'Does Not Rule Out' Annexation of Kosovo

LD1809220791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Paris, September 18 (TANJUG)—Albanian President Ramiz Alia said in Paris today he does not rule out the possibility of annexing Kosovo to his country, adding he does not believe that a Federal Yugoslavia, as it is today, can survive.

In a statement to AFP, Alia also said he feared the repetition of the historic mistake, which was already once made towards Albanians in Kosovo.

How can a meeting on the future of Yugoslavia be held without the presence of Albanians, Alia asked, adding he saw this as a repetition of historical injustice.

Alia said that the situation in Yugoslavia was deteriorating daily and fears that clashes will spread to Bosnia-Herzegovina. From there, clashes will reach Kosovo and that will mean a general civil war in Yugoslavia, Alia warned.

Alia Statement on Return From Paris

AU1809200891 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Statement by President Ramiz Alia to reporters at Rinas Airport on 18 September—recorded]

[Text] As I said before I left, the primary goal of this very brief three-day visit to three countries was to sign the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter. These are the two basic documents of the CSCE process that reflect the humane and democratic values this process embodies. It was, of course, a special pleasure and a great honor for me to sign these documents, but, at the same time, it represented a commitment undertaken by Albania and its government and people to advance on the road of democratic development and progress that is based on the protection of human rights, political pluralism, and the economic reform our country must carry out in order to move to a market economy.

I wish to stress that, in signing these documents, representatives of the 35 CSCE member-states also took part. This was a sign of their respect for Albania and an honor paid to Albania. In Helsinki, President Koivisto also made a speech, while in Paris, when the signing ceremony was held in the Quai d'Orsay, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas spoke. Both of these speeches expressed appreciation for Albania's role, the democratic processes taking place in Albania, and Albania's development, and reflected the support the CSCE countries are giving Albania.

As for the talks we held, they primarily concerned relations between our countries. For instance, in Hungary, we talked with the Hungarian president and the prime minister. In Finland, we talked with the Finnish president. In France, we talked with Foreign Minister Dumas and President Mitterrand.

I wish to stress that, whether in Hungary, Finland, or France, the talks were very warm and very friendly. The talks, as I said, mainly concerned bilateral relations, and, in this sense, relations with different countries naturally have different characteristics. In Hungary, our talks concerned the similarity of the processes through which our two countries are passing. Both sides agreed that our relations must be expanded and developed, not only in political, economic, and cultural spheres but also in trading experiences of the processes through which we both are passing. As I said, there is a resemblance.

In the bilateral talks in Finland, Finland showed itself ready to cooperate with Albania and to help Albania in various fields, especially in those areas in which Finland is most developed, and with various specialists, especially in the legislative field. We had a very useful meeting with the Finnish Parliament in connection with legislative issues.

In France, our bilateral talks were very fruitful. We found in President Mitterrand total support for expanding cooperation between France and Albania, and President Mitterrand showed that France is among those countries that are ready to help Albania, not only within the framework of the EEC but also on a bilateral basis. In particular, we spoke about extending cultural relations, training students, and increasing the numbers to be sent to France. This is for the purpose of training cadres, especially in fields that are most necessary for our country—economics, jurisprudence, and so forth.

The second important topic that dominated these talks was, of course, the international situation. In all of these countries, we talked about international political issues and the current situation. We exchanged views in particular about developments in Yugoslavia. For our part, we put forward at length our views about the issue of Kosovo and the Albanians living in Yugoslavia. We treated this problem in a general Yugoslav context but also examined the specific situation of the 3 million Albanians living there. No doubt, the situation preoccupies everyone, especially Hungary, which has a more or less similar problem, although of smaller dimensions, because the Hungarian population of about 500,000 living in Vojvodina cannot be compared to the 3 million Albanians. Nevertheless, there is a resemblance between the problems, and they are worried.

One worry shared by all those we talked with, from Hungary to Finland and France, was the situation in Yugoslavia. The crisis there and the fighting taking place are, of course, worrying the entire European community because a crisis in Yugoslavia poses great danger for the Balkans and Europe. As I said, we expressed our concern, like everyone else, about the situation in Yugoslavia and everything the crisis means for peace in the Balkans and Europe. We stressed the Albanian cause because, in our view, this cause faces a serious danger:

The deterioration of the situation in Yugoslavia could cause very serious and difficult problems for the Albanian cause, the cause of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia. We expressed our view that it is vital that the talks taking place about Yugoslavia must include the Albanians of Kosovo, Macedonia, and Montenegro—in other words, the entire Albanian community in Yugoslavia, so that they may put forward their views about their own future and demand to decide their future just as they themselves envisage and conceive it.

I, personally, said this to all the personalities I met, and I repeated it in my speeches in both Helsinki and Paris as I signed the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter.

I wish to say that we encountered a very friendly attitude toward Albania in all these countries, from Hungary to Finland and France. Our reception was genuinely warm, and our talks were very candid and friendly. We encountered total understanding of the processes taking place in Albania and the development of democracy here. We met with a realistic understanding of the difficulties through which our economy is passing and the causes of these difficulties, and with a desire to help us to overcome these difficult times.

I think that in Hungary, Finland, and France we have found friendly countries that will help Albania, and that in President Mitterrand, President Koivisto, and the Hungarian leadership we have found true friends who wish Albanian well and are inclined to help us in our development and progress on the road to democracy.

Reportage on Alia Visit to France

WA1809183691

For French reportage on the visit by President Ramiz Alia to France, including reports on his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and his signing of the CSCE Charter, please see the France section of the 18 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CSCE Information Mission Arrives on 16 Sep

AU1709175591 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 17 (ATA)—The CSCE information mission led by Ambassador Dr. Wilhelm Hoeynck, director of the CSCE at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, actually chairman of the CSCE High Officials Committee, arrived in our country on September 16.

Over its stay in our country, the mission, made up of 11 members, experts, specialists, etc., will meet with high ranking state officials, representatives of political parties, associations, religious communities, etc., and will get informed of the situation in our country and the realisation by Albania of the commitments deriving from its membership in the CSCE.

Bufi Receives CSCE Mission

AU1709211491 Tirana ATA in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA)—On September 16, Premier Ylli Bufi received the delegation of the CSCE information mission headed by Ambassador Wilhelm Heink, CSCE director at the Foreign Ministry of Germany, chairman of the CSCE Senior Officials Committee. Premier Ylli Bufi said that the visit of the delegation coincides with the signing of the CSCE major documents, the Helsinki Act and Paris Charter, by President Ramiz Alia.

These two events, said Mr. Wilhelm Heink, point to the importance of Albania's membership to the CSCE. Our mission, said he, intends to draft a report on the so-far fulfilment of Albania's CSCE obligations and to get closely acquainted with the situation, to judge what aids and advices we may give in the most necessary directions to fulfill these obligations.

Further on, the Albanian premier pointed to the importance of the CSCE documents for Albania. They said he will lay in the foundations of all the democratic, political, economic and social reforms in our country. [sentence as received] He briefed the gentlemen on the main moments of the economic reform, the importance of the aids accorded by Italy and on the indispensability of the other aids to carry out the reform, on the targets and programs of the government for the privatization, the free initiative and liberalization of prices and economic management of the state enterprises, the introduction of foreign capital, etc.

Ylli Bufi said once again that due to the CSCE ideas, in Albania there are not merely taking place democratic processes, but the transformation of the single-party totalitarian system into a democratic pluralistic system, from a centralized economy into a market economy. Democracy will be fully established in Albania when the previous system is replaced by a new system.

International Bodies in Brussels Discuss Economy

AU1809201491 Tirana ATA in English 1821 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA)—A consultative meeting on Albania was held in Brussels on September 18 under the co-chairmanship of the Commission of the European Community and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]. Representatives of the G-24 [Group of 24], the World Bank, the IMF, the OECD, the EBRD [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development], the BIS [Bank for International Settlements], the EIB [European Investment Bank] and organisations of the UN system participated in the meeting.

The Deputy Prime Minister Pashko and the ministers from Albania presented an overview of the political, economic and social situation and the reform measures in their country. They called for assistance from the

Community, the G-24, UN institutions and other international organisations in order to cover immediate humanitarian and food needs and to support the reform process. Albania has now begun the political and economic transformation that has swept Central and Eastern Europe since 1989. It has emerged from over 4 decades of self-imposed isolation to take the first steps towards the rule of the law and the introduction of a market economy. Elections have been held, a new constitution is under preparation, and a multiparty government is in office. The G-24 will follow with interest the preparation and the organisation of the announced new election.

The G-24 and the UNDP also welcomed the assurances given by the Albanian representatives that they would vigorously pursue their economic reform measures, in particular the establishment of appropriate institutional implementation. They indicated that they would provide Albania with supplies to cover the most urgent humanitarian needs over the coming support for the economic reconstruction, which should start immediately.

The G-24 is engaged in an important coordinated programme of emergency and food supplies. Significant quantities of food and other products will be supplied for an initial total of over U.S. $150 million. In addition substantial measures have already been taken by some countries notably Italy and Greece to ease the problem of refugees and mass migration. Emergency assistance has also been provided either directly by G-24 members or together with international organisations. Further supplies are envisaged in the light of future needs and logistics capacity. A health programme is being elaborated together with the World Health Organisation and UNICEF in order to upgrade the health structure, to supply pharmaceuticals and to take care of children in distress.

In order to help establish appropriate institutional, legal and administrative structures the G-24 and the UNDP decided to assist on an urgent and priority basis the Albanian ministries and institutions, responsible for the implementation of economic reforms with a team of senior policy advisors as well as short-term specialised consultants. Technical assistance in other priority areas such as agriculture and small and medium industrial enterprises is also envisaged. Special attention will be paid in all of these activities to the strengthening of national capacities and the acquisition Of the skills required to operate effectively, at home and abroad, in a competitive environment.

Albania is expected to become a member of the International Monetary Fund shortly. This will give the country potential access to IMF's financial facilities and will allow the fund to play a central role in helping Albania design a comprehensive reform programme. The G-24 will study the forms through which it could provide complementary official assistance in support of an eventual IMF programme.

The G-24 and the international organisations are preparing a substantial package of measures of a magnitude at least equal to that so far provided over the past months. This package is intended to cover the humanitarian need of Albania until the next crop and to sustain the economic reform programme over a period of 18 months.

Full and early integration of Albania into the international trade and payments system will give indispensable support to the economic reform programme. The G-24 will work actively to facilitate this process, including through inter alia improved access to markets granting of MFN [most favored nation] status, GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] treatment and elimination of quantitative restrictions where they apply, the trade and cooperation agreement shortly. [sentence as received]

The situation will be reexamined in the light of experience and future needs.

Government Decree on Privatization Agency

AU1709184991 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Sep 91 p 2

["Decree" by the Albanian Council of Ministers issued in Tirana; date not given: "The Rights and Duties of the National Privatization Agency and the Preparatory Commission for Privatization"]

[Text] Under Law No. 7,512 of 10 August 1991, "On Establishing and Protecting Private Property, Free Initiative, and Private and Independent Activities," the Council of Ministers decrees:

I.

The National Privatization Agency under the Council of Ministers is a specialized executive body controlling, organizing, and coordinating work on privatization. The National Privatization Agency has branches in the districts.

II.

The National Privatization Agency has the following main rights and duties:

1. It announces the forms of privatization and carries out the transfer of state property to private ownership.

2. It cooperates with the Preparatory Commission for Privatization under the Ministry of the Economy over problems of transferring state property to private ownership.

3. It authorizes and lays down the schedule and sequence for the transfer of state property to private ownership, apart from matters left in the hands of its district branches under Item Four of Part III of this decree.

4. It provides the public with the necessary technical, economic, and financial data and gives information about the work of state enterprises and institutions that may be privatized.

5. It organizes and announces the privatization of state property through the sale of stocks and lays down the nominal value of the stock.

6. It approves commissions for the sale or free gift of stocks relating to enterprises that are placed in the hands of physical or legal nationals or foreigners and controls their work.

7. It issues permission to change the nature of the work of state property that is privatized within the two-year period prescribed by the law.

8. It rents individual state enterprises and units to physical or legal nationals or foreigners on the basis of the proposals of the Preparatory Commission for Privatization. Sites against which there are ownership claims may be rented under contract for indefinite periods until the dispute is settled.

9. It studies and submits to the Council of Ministers for consideration bills for the transfer from state to private ownership of enterprises or units of special importance for the national economy, which are to be privatized by law.

10. It decides what part of the value of a site will be given away free or sold to its employees.

11. It demands from the responsible bodies the suspension of bylaws issued by ministries, other central institutions, and local state authorities that contradict the legal dispositions in power concerning problems of privatization and may annul them.

12. It controls work to estimate the value of enterprises and other state units that are transferred from state to private ownership and seeks technical, economic, and financial information about them.

13. Together with local state authorities and its own district branches, it supervises the solution of problems that emerge in state enterprises and units that are privatized, until they pass into the ownership of physical and legal private persons.

14. It produces ideas and suggestions for the drafting of laws and bylaws prepared by ministries and other central institutions for privatization before these drafts are submitted for the consideration and approval of the Council of Ministers or the People's Assembly.

15. It manages and controls its district branches.

16. It creates a special fund to materially stimulate the employees of the Agency and its branches and the Preparatory Commission for Privatization and its subcommissions. To create this fund, the Agency receives up to 2 percent of the sale price or annual rent of every site that is privatized or rented. This fund is used in accordance with criteria laid down by the Finance Ministry.

17. It monitors problems concerning organization, publicity, and the necessary documentation relating to the transfer of state property to private ownership through ties to bodies and organizations in foreign countries.

III.

A branch of the National Privatization Agency in a district or region has the following main rights and duties:

1. It approves the auction commissions for sites that are to be transferred to the ownership of physical or legal nationals or foreigners.

2. It approves the participation in auctions of physical or legal persons of Albanian nationality. Where sites are not sold at a first auction, the branch proposes for the approval of the National Privatization Agency the physical and legal foreign persons who may take part in the auction.

3. It organizes and announces auctions in accordance with the relevant instructions.

4. It authorizes and lays down the schedule and sequence of the transfer of retail and handicraft outlets, communal services, and road and water transportation from state to private ownership.

5. It hears the views of the managing councils of trade unions before deciding the manner, schedule, and sequence of privatization.

IV.

The Preparatory Commission for Privatization under the Ministry of the Economy has the following main rights and duties:

1. It cooperates with privatization subcommissions in ministries, other central institutions, and local authorities in analyzing the schedules and sequence of the privatization of state branches, sectors, and enterprises under their jurisdiction.

2. It coordinates work with privatization subcommissions in ministries, other central institutions, and local authorities in valuing, choosing, and identifying state enterprises, units, and other sites to be transferred from state to private ownership.

3. It submits to the National Privatization Agency documentation and an edited summary of the materials submitted by the privatization subcommissions about the problems, sequence, and manner of the transfer of state enterprises and other units from state to private ownership. This documentation must include data about the record of the enterprise; its work; the valuation of its property; technical, economic, and financial indicators

that reflect its current market performance; the manner, schedule, and extent of its proposed privatization; the number of its employees; its area; the way in which the state became its owner; and other related problems.

4. It asks for and receives from ministries, other central institutions, local authorities in districts and regions, and enterprises all information of a technical, economic, and financial character for the analysis and study necessary to accomplish a transfer from state to private ownership.

5. It assists, controls, and instructs the privatization subcommissions created in ministries, other central institutions, and local authorities for the implementation of the legal dispositions for problems relating to privatization.

6. It continually studies and analyzes changes in ownership and problems that emerge in the course of improving existing legislation, and drafts special procedures and instructions to support and carry out the process of privatization.

7. It studies and coordinates work with ministries, central institutions, local authorities, and Albanian and foreign firms and economic organizations in publicity and information, spreading literature and experience to encourage and develop privatization and to stimulate new private activities.

V.

1. The general director of the National Privatization Agency is appointed and dismissed by the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The general director appoints specialists for the National Privatization Agency, branch chairmen, and specialists in the districts.

2. An administrative council is created under the National Privatization Agency as an advisory body to the general director and includes in its composition a number of specialists from the Agency and its branches, appointed by the general director.

3. The National Privatization Agency's staff consists of 10 persons, including seven employees and three workers under the staff, with a salary fund of 70,000 leks.

4. The monthly salary of National Privatization Agency employees will be 1,200 leks for the general director and 1,000-1,100 leks for specialists.

5. The salary bill for the National Privatization Agency's branches in the districts and regions will be met by the salary fund approved for the executive committees of people's councils of districts and regions for 1991. The number of staff for each district and region will be decided by the National Privatization Agency and the chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the district or region.

6. The salary of the chairman of a district or regional branch of the National Privatization Agency will be the same as that of a section chief, and the salaries of other branch employees will be the same as those of specialists in sections of district executive committees.

7. The staff and the salary fund for the Preparatory Commission for Privatization will be drawn from the staff and resources of the Ministry of the Economy.

8. Council of Ministers Decree No. 138 of 3 April 1991, "On the Conduct of Private Enterprises," is annulled.

This decree takes effect immediately.

Fake Application Forms for Foreign Employment

AU1709141491 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Statement by the Labor and Social Assistance Committee in Tirana; date not given]

[Text] Various persons have recently distributed application forms for employment abroad, especially in the United States, in some of our country's towns. We have been informed that in some cases these forms have been supplied for a fee in dollars. We state that the Labor and Social Assistance Committee, which also deals with economic emigration, has no knowledge of such employment opportunities. U.S. immigration laws have been clearly explained in the statement by the U.S. Embassy in Tirana published in the daily press on 15 September.

Prime Minister Not To Meet Milosevic in Athens

AU1909120191 Sofia BTA in English 1107 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA)—Bulgaria has reconsidered its view on the meeting in Athens and will not take part in a conference attended by Slobodan Milosevic, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitur Ludzhev told journalists in the Council of Ministers today. He pointed out that today Prime Minister Dimitur Popov discussed the matter with Prime Minister Mitsotakis of Greece. Milosevic violates all international standards and human rights, Mr. Ludzhev said.

He pointed out that Bulgaria is ready to recognize each of the Yugoslav republics but within the international framework of the CSCE. Mr. Ludzhev did not say whether a Bulgarian delegation will leave for Athens and explained that Prime Minister Dimitur Popov will make a statement later in the day.

Further Reportage on Visit of Slovene Minister

Rupel: YPA Destabilizing Factor

AU1809185091 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Report by Martin Minkov]

[Text] Today Dimitrij Rupel, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, paid a visit to Bulgaria. After holding talks with his Bulgarian counterpart, Viktor Vulkov, he was successively received by President of the Republic Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Dimitur Popov. Here is a report from my colleague Martin Minkov:

[Minkov recording] At his meeting with the Slovene guest, President Zhelev expressed his profound anxiety concerning the latest developments in the Yugoslav crisis and the bombing of Zagreb. This is a very dangerous development, not only for Yugoslavia but also for its neighbors, the president stressed.

In the course of the Bulgarian-Slovenian dialogue conducted at different levels today, the principled position of the Republic of Bulgaria was stated of noninterference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and its republics, and on resolving the crisis by peaceful and democratic means, with respect for the right of self-determination. Bulgaria was one of the first countries to recognize this right of the Yugoslav republics, including Slovenia, which enjoys Bulgaria's sympathy and support.

In a bilateral context, the two foreign ministers reached an accord for a Bulgarian economic delegation to visit Ljubljana in the near future. They affirmed the existence of wide opportunities for cooperation in the fields of electronics, the chemical industry, and electrical engineering, and for the establishment of direct contacts between the two countries' chambers of commerce and between Bulgarian and Slovene companies.

The Slovene foreign minister gave a detailed exposition of his country's position on the causes, development, and possible solution of the Yugoslav crisis. Slovenia categorically intends to develop as an independent state, without participating in any form of alliance with the Yugoslav republics that have existed until now. It regards the conduct of the Army [YPA] as the basic reason for the current dramatic development. Slovenia considers the Army to be a primary destabilizing factor.

Mr. Rupel expressed pessimism regarding the possibilities of achieving progress at The Hague conference because the conditions for holding talks in a normal way have been violated. This, incidentally, is confirmed by the reports received today. Mr. Rupel considers that it is difficult for foreign politicians, especially in West Europe, to understand exactly what is happening in Yugoslavia because, in Slovenia's view, the image of Yugoslavia was determined by Serbia for many years.

The Slovene minister expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's stance and the support received in our country.

The talks held yesterday and today with representatives of the different Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Macedonia serve as an expression of our country's desire to acquaint itself with varying viewpoints concerning the unfolding of the Yugoslav crisis, bearing in mind the meeting that is to take place in Athens at the end of this week.

Zhelev Meets With Rupel

AU1809172991 Sofia BTA in English 1654 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Report by Khristina Gulubova]

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA)—According to President Zhelyu Zhelev, last night's air raid of Zagreb has added a new dimension to the events in Yugoslavia and is indicative of the Lebanonization of the situation in that country. This is dangerous not only for Yugoslavia but also for its neighbours, the Bulgarian head of state told Mr. Dimitrij Rupel, foreign minister of the Republic of Slovenia, who arrived on a one-day visit here today. The spokesman for the president told reporters that Dr. Zhelev confirmed Bulgaria's readiness to recognize the Republic of Slovenia immediately after it is recognized by the European Community and by important states. He said that this stand was not due to some hesitation on the part of Bulgaria but to the fact that it is Yugoslavia's neighbour and this may be used by some people with ulterior motives. The Slovenian foreign minister expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's stand and for the support he received here. He briefed his hosts on Slovenia's stand which he will set forth in The Hague tomorrow.

Upon the completion of the talks President Zhelev said that they were candid. The views on and the assessments of the situation in Yugoslavia are almost identical, he said. Commenting on the trilateral meeting in Athens he

stressed that Bulgaria will not agree to discuss Macedonia with Mr. Slobodan Milosevic behind Macedonia's back. "We have already formally declared that if there is some urgent need to discuss Macedonia, representatives of the state leadership of Macedonia must also be present. We believe that the Athens meeting should consider the situation in the Balkans in general and the measures which the other Balkan states can take in order to stop the bloodshed in Yugoslavia," Mr. Zhelev stressed.

Legislative Session Ends; No More Live Relays

AU1909082891 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] As we already announced, the deputies of the National Assembly decided that today's plenary session should be the last.

They also approved the decision that live broadcasts from the National Assembly plenary sessions on the Khorizont Radio Network Program should be suspended as of today.

The legislative commission is scheduled to be in session as of 1000 Bulgarian time this morning.

PODKREPA Accuses BSP of Keeping Arms Cache

AU1909110991 Sofia BTA in English 1000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA)—"PODKREPA" possesses documentary evidence of an arms cache in a nuclear bomb shelter beneath the BSP's [Bulgarian Socialist Party's] Supreme Council headquarters in Sofia, Mr. Plamen Darakchiev, editor-in-chief of "PODKREPA," writes in today's issue of the daily.

The shelter beneath the building reportedly contains 3,000 AK-47s, 700 TT pistols, 1,500 hand grenades, 240 bazookas, 650 anti-tank mines, 800 cases of ammunition, 26 field transceivers and 150 fifty-year-old German-made MG submachine guns. The inventory includes other interesting things as well, says Mr. Darakchiev.

He believes that the cache is quite a problem for the owner of the shelter, the Supreme Council of the BSP. "PODKREPA" quotes well-informed sources as saying that after the coup in Moscow, the BSP was in a quandary, not knowing what to do with all this weaponry. According to Mr. Darakchiev, the situation is quite absurd: If the BSP turns it over to the competent authorities, a scandal is likely to erupt, if it doesn't, many people may go to the dock in case of a search.

"PODKREPA" has not yet received any reaction from the competent authorities. The editor-in-chief says that the chief of the national bodyguard service, General Sava Dzhendov, is expecting assistance from "PODKREPA." According to Mr. Darakchiev, "PODKREPA" is facing a dilemma: to hold another press conference or to turn over the documentary evidence of its informed sources to the national bodyguard service and to the president himself.

SDS Groups Agree on Local Election Lists

AU1809202491 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA)—The Union of Democratic Forces-Liberals (SDS-Liberals) presented their platform today at a news conference with MP's of the coalition. "The SDS-Liberals coalition unites the Green Party, the Federation of Democracy Clubs and the Conservative Alliance Democratic Party on the basis of their shared aspiration for the restoration of parliamentary democracy in Bulgaria," said Mr. Petko Simeonov, president of the Federation of Democracy Clubs.

Mr. Petko Simeonov said that the SDS-Liberals, the SDS-Centre, the SDS National Movement, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (United) and the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party had reached an agreement on the local election lists. "After it wins the elections, something which we do not doubt, the democratic opposition will form a broad-based coalition government," he added.

In their platform the SDS-Liberals prioritize individual liberty, law and order, security and harmony with nature. "Bulgaria needs structures which can implement the economic reform, attract foreign capital, revive production and create conditions for this country's equal participation in the world economy," the platform reads.

According to Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov, chairman of the Green Party, "what is of paramount importance is to conduct the election campaign by civilized methods."

"It is necessary to express more resolute solidarity similar to the one Europe and the world showed after the aggression against Kuwait," the SDS-Liberals say in a declaration today condemning last night's air-raid on the Croatian capital of Zagreb.

BZNS-NP Leader Denies Minorities Exist

AU1809201791 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA)—"The development of agriculture and food-processing will help the economy out of the crisis. In our election platform, we insist on the quick restitution of land," Mr. Milan Drenchev, leader of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party [BZNS-NP], told a news conference today.

The party's election platform insists on modern taxation and tax concessions and on the creation of new jobs. It offers mechanisms for the solution of problems in power engineering, transport, environmental protection, education and the social sphere. "Bulgaria must have an

independent foreign policy," Mr. Lyubomir Bozhilov, deputy chairman of the party, pointed out.

Considering the problems of privatization, Mr. Bozhilov pointed out the need for a step-by-step restitution and privatization programme.

In connection with the national issue Mr. Milan Drenchev said that "there are no ethnic minorities in Bulgaria." "In my opinion, a minority implies a territory with its population that has been forcibly annexed by another state," he explained. "There is no gypsy minority because there are gypsies all over the world, there are Jews but they are part of the Bulgarian population. Armenians came here voluntarily to escape the Turkish genocide. Turks also stayed here voluntarily after the country's liberation from Ottoman domination," Mr. Drenchev said.

Tomov Interviewed on Nationwide Energy Situation

AU1809111791 Sofia NOVINI in Bulgarian 13 Sep 91 p 1

[Report on interview with Aleksandur Tomov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Todor Lipanov; place and date not given: "Let Us Not Burn Our Bridges"]

[Text] Prior to his unofficial visit to the Soviet Union, Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandur Tomov stated his intention of holding talks with Russia's Prime Minister Ivan Silayev. At this meeting, the possibilities of pursuing mutually advantageous economic cooperation will be discussed. We are particularly interested in providing larger deliveries of liquid fuel, which are urgently required for our economy, Aleksandur Tomov pointed out, adding the following remarks:

We should take advantage of the Russian prime minister's statement that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria should play a role of priority importance in foreign trade and economic relations with Russia. The changes under way in our countries demand a new type of relations and cooperation: The trend is increasingly focusing on contacts with individual republics of the Soviet Union. There is nothing wrong with this. On the contrary, the trend may truly promote even more advantageous relations.

Deputy Prime Minister Tomov thinks that, despite the difficult situation prevailing in our energy sector and despite the fact that our obligations related to clearing agreements for fuel supplies from the USSR will hardly be fulfilled, we may still prevent power consumption restrictions this winter. It is true that the first two reactors of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant are expected to be put out of operation for repairs and modernization, but all other reactors, such as the most recent Sixth reactor, are expected to operate at 30 percent of their capacity and should soon function at full capacity. It is, nevertheless, necessary to provide for the operation of the thermoelectric power plants, while it was recently confirmed that 510,000 tonnes of liquid fuel, which the Varna Thermoelectric Power Plant has *been expecting, will not be delivered. Libya has refused* to deliver oil to Bulgaria. Our government is expected to clarify the reasons for this decision through diplomatic channels in the near future, Deputy Prime Minister Tomov pointed out.

Aleksandur Tomov further explained: We should try to use the credits granted by the World Bank and by Japan in the most efficient way. We should restrict or totally ban any exports of liquid fuel from our country during the winter season. There are indications that some producer plants are selling fuel at cheap prices to private companies that are then exporting the fuel and permitting the plants in question to share the profits. This practice is not considered illegal under the market economy system; however, we should not forget the situation in our country. We are obliged to provide our population with heat and electricity during the cold winter months. Hence, without returning to the old centralized control system, a certain amount of interference from the central government is required in this particular case. It is a question of ethics. Apart from this, we shall not renounce our intention of getting along with the reforms in the energy sector.

Scarcity of Raw Materials Leads to Power Shortage

AU1809122891 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 16 Sep 91 pp 1-2

[Report by Evgeni Gavrilov: "Electricity Consumption Decreases 12 Percent; Coal Could Be Scarce"]

[Text] Electricity consumption throughout the country has decreased by 12 percent in comparison with the first eight months of 1990. Experts think that two factors contributed to this situation: the electricity price increase, which seriously affected the pockets of the Bulgarian citizens, and the chronic shortage of raw materials in the power-supply industry.

It appears that in the coming months the thermoelectric power plants of the Maritsa-East State Trust and Bobov Dol will decrease their capacity because of a coal shortage. Under those circumstances, coping with the power-supply balance will depend only on the capacity of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. It is planned to provide a 10-15 day overlap between the startup and the shutdown for maintenance of the 440-megawatt reactors.

Some 962,000 tonnes of coal will be required by our power-supply system during the first four months of 1992. However, contracts on supplying the coal have not yet been signed. The same applies to the 755 million cubic meters of gas that have been envisaged for the same period, despite the fact that the actual needed quantity is 1,800 million cubic meters.

The high price of oil and wood decreased their demand several fold. The demand for briquettes and coal was not affected. However, the production of briquettes and coal in 1992 will be 70,000 tonnes fewer than in 1991. This is a result of limiting local production. In addition, we learned that the 100,000 tonnes of coal for the needs of the population that have been contracted for with the USSR will not arrive.

The supply of gas oil to hospitals, schools, and public and apartment houses, which use this fuel exclusively, is lagging behind. Some 120,000-150,000 tonnes of gas oil will be needed until the end of the year.

Oil-Supply Contracts To Be Fulfilled by Soviet Union

AU1809131891 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 14 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Tsanko Raichev: "Soviet Oil Saves the Situation"]

[Text] The tanker Struma is expected to arrive in the Burgas Bay from Novorosiysk with 70,000 tonnes of oil loaded on 12 September. Soyusnefteksport has confirmed its schedule for supplying 250,000 tonnes of oil to Bulgaria during September.

With the arrival of the Struma, work at the Neftokhim Company's installations will temporarily be stabilized, where, at present, only 17,000 tonnes are processed daily. Reserves on hand at the works (approximately 50,000 tonnes) are at the lowest critical level for maintaining the technological schedule.

It is hoped that 2,150,000 tonnes of oil will be received by the end of the year, 900,000 tonnes of which have been contracted with the Soviet Union.

Government Discusses Progress of Agrarian Reform

AU1809121891 Sofia PODKREPA in Bulgarian 13 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Rumyana Mikhova: "Some 12.5 Billion Leva Are Needed for Agrarian Reform"]

[Text] On 12 September, the government held a meeting at which it was decided to distribute land—without any restrictions—for temporary use. This was done to prevent starvation while we wait for the land to be returned to its owners and an attempt to accelerate the land reform. For this purpose, a Decree on Amendments and Addenda to the Code on Applying the Law on Use of Agrarian Land were adopted.

The municipal land commissions were authorized to distribute land for temporary use. Those commissions will determine the size and location of the plots in accordance with the possibilities of the relevant settlement and subject to order and conditions established by the National Land Council. The implementation of the land reform is concentrated in the hands of that committee.

When the real owners of the land appear, those who have received it for temporary use will have to return it. For this purpose, and to avoid possible conflicts, they will sign preliminary declarations. In addition, the temporary "owners" will be allowed to sow only single-year crops. If the plots are not used as prescribed, they can be seized.

The government returned a comprehensive program for accelerating the agrarian reform for additional discussion and coordination with the political forces. The program will cost 12,422,300,000 leva. This amount appears rather steep for the possibilities of Finance Minister Kostov. Indeed, one of the reasons of returning the program was the need to again review the envisaged expenditures. The final date for adopting the program is 19 September.

Walesa Visits Bratislava, Meets Slovak Leaders

LD1809214191 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Following his two-day visit to Prague, Polish President Lech Walesa arrived in Slovakia today. Michal Michalcik reports about his visit to Bratislava:

[Michalcik] [passage omitted] Walesa's talks with [Slovak Council Chairman] Frantisek Miklosko, [Slovak Prime Minister] Jan Carnogursky, and other representatives of the Slovak political scene were held at Bratislava Castle and lasted an hour. They were not restricted to a diplomatic exchange of views—though especially the Polish guest devoted enough space to Europe and its future in his opening address. President Walesa said: I am convinced that the time will come soon when borders, instead of separating the nations of our continent, are going to keep them together. This idea is being spread and repeated by the Polish supreme representative during each of his foreign visits—but given our mutual relations it assumes a special significance: to replace distrust and misunderstanding with co-operation and understanding.

Both Polish and Slovak politicians perceive that the biggest opportunities are being offered by the Hungary-Poland-Czechoslovakia triangle, which continues to grow stronger. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Carnogursky pointed out that Slovakia intends to act more and more as an independent partner in this field. What is Slovakia's offer to her northern neighbor?—above all, railway transport and border crossings that are far from being adequate given present needs. The Slovak prime minister also pointed out that a common project on television in our countries will need some fresh impetus. The situation of the Slovak minority in Poland is unclear, too—though recently things began to move a bit, and there are already Holy Masses also said in Slovak, but the education of children in their mother tongue is still inadequate.

The Polish side stressed, on the other hand, the need for better contacts in the border area and direct contacts between entreprises as well as between private entrepreneurs. Topical developments in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were also discussed. Answering a question about what might be the impact of developments in the Ukraine on her neighboring countries, especially of various groups' nationalistic demands—including both Poland and us—Mr. Drzycimski, Lech Walesa's spokesman, said:

[Begin Drzycimski recording in Polish with superimposed Slovak translation] The president envisages that conflicts or arguments can break out—and after all, there are already some indications of this. Nevertheless, the case of Yugoslavia is a warning example. This is why the Polish side supports the sending of UN troops to the Balkan region to prevent the local fighting from spreading to other areas. [end recording]

In the afternoon President Walesa visited the Bratislava town hall, the Polish Culture and Information Centre and met his fellow countrymen who work here.

Walesa Meets Dubcek, Addresses Federal Assembly

LD1809203791 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1000 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Excerpts] President Walesa began his agenda today by meeting with Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek. Shortly afterwards he addressed the deputies of the Chamber of the People [of the Federal Assembly]. [passage omitted].

President Walesa then said: This is a chance and at the same time an appeal. A chance to get rid of all those obstacles that entered our relations in the course of centuries and an appeal to overcome the barriers that still divide us today. That is why we need a fundamental breakthrough in the thinking about ourselves. We must look for things that unite us and see in our neighbors people who are close to us. I think that the places where this can be best implemented are the border areas. They have all the necessary conditions for it. However, we must encourage and support them in this effort so that they can become the live tissue of mutual relations, President Walesa said. He continued to discuss the position of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary—these three Central European countries—in the process of changes in this continent. We have a historic chance to influence the future of Europe, but only if we become agents of stability and peace in the whole region and do not betray this mission even in these difficult days, he said. We have already made the first steps, for instance, by dismantling the Warsaw Treaty, by our countries' participation in creating the security structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE].

Uncontrolled nationalist or minorities' disputes threatening to explode into a conflict could throw a certain shadow on our efforts, and therefore, it is necessary to create international peacekeeping units under the control of the CSCE. Europe must become a continent of peace and security and must be capable of solving its conflicts. That is why Poland needs a strong Czechoslovakia with all its wealth of the two nations, Czechs and Slovaks, as well as the nationalities living on its territory. Then all our steps on the way to Europe will be clear and firm. For this, however, we need a new agreement on cooperation and friendship that would anchor in it all the current changes. We have a historic chance to do this now. Borders between countries cannot, however, become something that divides the nations but something that unites them, said President Lech Walesa at the end of his address to the Federal Assembly. His words were interrupted several times by deputies' applauding in agreement. [passage omitted].

Havel Views Ties, Human Rights With PRC's Qian

AU1909111691 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sept 16 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today received Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, saying that Czechoslovakia intends to expand its long-standing economic relationship with China.

According to Jiri Oberfalzer of the President's Office, Havel talked with Qian about the changes that have taken place in Czechoslovakia since the communists were overthrown in the autumn of 1989. However, he emphasized that the changes in Czechoslovak foreign policy do not mean Czechoslovakia does not want to maintain good relations with all states.

Havel told Qian that while Czechoslovakia welcomes democratic processes in China and its opening up to the world, the new government places great emphasis on human rights. "It is understandable that people who were imprisoned in the struggle for human rights believe that political differences should be resolved by political means", Havel said.

Havel said he appreciated China's position in the Persian Gulf war and its role in the search for a peaceful solution to the problems in Cambodia.

Qian said the goal of his visit was to contribute to the development of friendship and understanding between the two countries and towards further economic cooperation.

He explained the coolness in Chinese-Czechoslovak relations over the last 20 years as a result of China's condemnation of the August 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Earlier today Qian was received by Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

The two officials agreed on the need for more productive cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, and Dubcek stressed the importance of signing an agreement on the mutual protection of investments.

Qian invited Dubcek to visit China on behalf of the chairman of the standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Wan Li.

WFTU Protests to UN Over Government Ban

LD1909032991 Prague CTK in English 2046 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sept 17 (CTK)—Alexander Zharikov, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), told journalists today the WFTU has protested to the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation over the Czechoslovak Government's decision to ban it in Czechoslovakia.

On September 6, the spokesman for the Czechoslovak Interior Ministry, Martin Fendrych, said the WFTU, the International Union of Students (IUS) and the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) are no longer authorised to have their headquarters in Czechoslovakia and to be active there.

The steps taken against the three international organisations were explained by the fact that they were linked to the former totalitarian regime in Czechoslovakia.

Zharikov said the WFTU received the decision, dated August 21, on September 4, and had a fortnight to appeal it. The WFTU asked today that the decision be rescinded, he said.

Zharikov said the Interior Ministry's decision is at variance with the Final Act from the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Czechoslovak Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, the Charter for a New Europe and other international agreements ratified by Czechoslovakia.

Communist Property Transferred According to Decree

AU1809105391 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 14 Sep 91 p 1

[CTK report: "They Have Made a Discovery"]

[Text] Prague—"Even under the current legal situation, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [KSC] property can be handed over to organizations that will administer it. This is made possible by decree No. 61/1986 on the interim administration of national property, a decree that we have discovered," said Prime Minister Marian Calfa after yesterday's meeting on returning KSC property attended by representatives from the federal and republic governments.

He stated that the deadline for handing property over to the republics' jurisdiction—15 October 1991—will be adhered to. He admitted that everything could have been dealt with earlier because, as it turned out, there were no legal obstacles. "The only thing was a feeling of uncertainty that arose out of ignorance about the legal basis for such an act."

Czech State Control Minister I. Nemec emphasized that in March he submitted an interpellation to the Federal Government in connection with resolution No. 901 on the course of action for the hand over. "Unfortunately, it is only now that a matter-of-fact discussion on how to hand over KSC and Socialist Youth Union property is taking place," he said. "Therefore, we have also now come to the agreement that the handing over of property from the federation to the republics will not be regulated by a special Federal Government resolution, but by decree No. 61 of 1986. However, the entire matter has still to be discussed by legal experts," said the Czech state control minister.

Government Criticized

AU1909125791 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sept 16 (CTK)—"Federal government negligence is to blame for (former communist) property evasions worth thousands of millions of korunas", says a statement by government commissioners for the takeover of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (KSC) and Socialist Youth Union (SSM) property.

Under a constitutional law of November 1990, the property should belong to the Czechoslovak people, but instead it is now in the hands of communist and SSM bosses, says the statement, which was given to CTK today.

"It was the duty of Czechoslovak Control Minister Kvetoslava Korinkova to carry out an inspection of property registered in 1990", it points out.

4,500 million korunas' worth of KSC property was taken over by the state by June 1, 1990, 5,500 million by the end of 1990 and 1,200 million by July 25 of this year. Property worth between 400 and 600 million korunas has not yet been returned. Out of 2,920 million korunas' worth of SSM property, only 1,350 million was taken over by last August 21. The deadline for the KSC property transfer was the end of last May, that for SSM property June.

"Yet Korinkova did not notify the (federal) government and parliament during the first half of this year of the legal shortcomings accompanying the takeover and of the powerlessness of government commissioners, although she was fully aware of the situation", the statement charges.

The legal shortcomings allowed the property to be used by joint-stock companies founded by former communist party officials.

[Prague LIDOVE NOVINY on 17 September on page 12 publishes an interview with Minister Korinkova by Roman Krasnicky. Place and date of the interview are not given. Responding to a claim that property worth 9.9 billion korunas disappeared from KSC assets worth a total of 12.5 billion korunas, which were designated to be returned to the people of the CSFR, Korinkova says that the property is being returned and every step is completely documented. "It is possible that someone would manipulate the transfers, but there is a mechanism that will correct this as the former KSC organization settles accounts with the state." She says that problems in the transfer of the KSC property in the Czech Republic are caused by the fact that no body has been established here that would be authorized to receive the property and control its distribution. The Federal Ministry of Control only supervises the bodies created for the receipt and distribution of the property. Thus, the delays in the receipt of these assets are caused by the late establishment of these bodies, inadequate property registers and bad bookkeeping. The search for property in the instances where the law was violated also delays the transfer. "On behalf of the federal institutions alone, we have lodged 140 charges of violations of legal measures on the transfer of the KSC property with the Prosecutor General's Office."

Federal Decree Defines Privatization Measures

AU1709172491 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Sep 91 pp 1-2

["do, jop"-signed report: "Budget Surpluses Are Vanishing Fast"]

[Text] The government decree on issue and use of investment coupons that, according to Finance Minister Klaus, the federal government passed yesterday without a major discussion, is another a row of legislative pillars of the transformation of the Czechoslovak economy.

The final draft of this decree defines purchasing procedures for coupon books and stamps, registration procedures, and share purchase procedures for the enterprises privatized by this method. The coupon book is valid only for the first round of the privatization (10 months).

The government also approved yesterday a list of 52 enterprises managed on the federal level to be privatized. Half of them will be privatized in the first round. There are 76 federally managed organizations that are not going to be privatized at this time because, as Klaus says, their operations are beneficial to the public. Among the enterprises to be privatized are: three financial institutions, foreign trade enterprises, federal material resource enterprises, Ministry of Transport enterprises, etc.

The current budget inventory shows a fast drop in surpluses: The budget surplus in the first half was 17.69 billion korunas, at the end of July 13.05 billion, and at the end of August apparently only 10.7 billion korunas. Klaus emphasized that the surplus drop is a result of the state policy (tax reduction, increased expenditures) as much as of other causes. Therefore, the government is convinced that no further increases in expenditures must be permitted or a withdrawal from the principles of restrictive budget policy.

Replying to a HOSPODARSKE NOVINY question, Klaus said that according to the budgetary rules, eventual deficits in republic budgets cannot be covered from the federal level, and he added that currently there is a surplus only in the federal budget. The republic budgets have no surplus but, reportedly, they do not have a deficit yet.

About 650 small businesses and big state enterprises registered for the competition sponsored by the Federal Ministry of the Economy, Economy Minister Vladimir Dlouhy told reporters. The competition was for government participation in projects aimed at a reduction of the consumption of fuel and power in homes and apartments. Of the 0.5 billion korunas allotted from federal resources for structural changes, 118 million was assigned to projects on the federal level. The government acknowledged a list of 85 winning projects that will not

be directly subsidized, but the government will participate by paying interest on credits (for the life of the loan) and by granting interest-free loans.

Minister Dlouhy also reported creation of an interdepartmental commission that is to clarify numerous questions in the field of heat economy and changes in confusing legislation.

As of 30 September 1991, the obligatory purchase by foreign visitors of fuel with Tuzex or Cedok coupons will be abolished. Until 31 March 1992, foreigners can purchase gasoline with either Czechoslovak currency or coupons. Unused coupons will be repurchased in selected Tuzex, Benzina, Benzinol, and Cedok outlets until 31 December 1992.

There will be a conceptual change in tariffs of public transport, railway, and scheduled bus transport fares. Discounted subscription tickets will be introduced not only for travel to work, but regardless of the purpose of travel. This solution is linked to the principles of the change in the taxation system in effect as of 1 January 1993, i.e.; it will be introduced this year. The travel to work should be an item deductible against income. Hence, the state should offer the advantage rather than the public transport company.

The government agreed to the Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation between the CSFR and the European Investment Bank [EIB], according to which, the EIB will participate in financing specific projects, particularly in the area of power, transport, and telecommunications.

The government accepted instructions providing for the compatibility of the Czechoslovak legal code with the EC laws as prescribed by the association agreement.

Czech National Council Screening Results Reported

AU1809130091 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Sep 91 p 1

[CTK report: "Screenings—This Time in the Czech National Council"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday in Prague, Czech National Council deputies began to discuss reactions by members of the Czech Republic Government to interpellations. This is how the 22d session of the Czech Council began.

Ivan Masek (Civic Democratic Alliance), chairman of the Czech National Council Investigation Committee dealing with problems of screening, announced the results of the screening: In five cases when an individual had been registered as a prospective secret collaborator or confidant, the commission's findings were negative, that is, collaboration with the State Security as defined by Czech National Council decision No. 156 was not confirmed. In six cases (four agents, one informer, and one prospective secret collaborator), the commission's findings were positive, and some individuals have been informed about them. Investigation into other cases is continuing. At present, the commission is concentrating mostly on the screening of Czech National Council deputies and Czech Government members and deputies.

"We were hoping that we would be able to thank everyone for behaving in conformity with article 5 of decision No. 156, which states that if there is a positive result of the screening and the deputy resigns within 15 days, his name will not be published," Ivan Masek said. However, this was not true in all the cases, and he named Deputy Jiri Hajek, LL.D., (Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia) who had been registered as a prospective secret collaborator since 30 March 1982 under the pseudonym Jiri and as an agent from 3 November 1982 to 11 March 1991 under the pseudonym Josef.

In the evening, the Czech National Council meeting was postponed until Thursday 19 September. The reason why the last item on the agenda—the Presidium's report on the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic budgets—was not approved, was the fact that there were not enough deputies in the hall.

Strasky Denies Republic Budget Deficit Exists

AU1709125591 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 13 Sep 91 p 3

[Interview with Czech Deputy Prime Minister Jan Strasky by Milena Geussova; place and date not given: "So Far, We Are Not in the Red"]

[Text] [Geussova] Terse data tells us that on 31 July the Czech budget showed a deficit of 3.3 billion korunas. Is this a reason for alarm?

[Strasky] According to what Finance Minister Karel Spacek said, there is a delay in accounting due to the summer season. The minister assured us that there is actually no budget deficit. Even today we are not in the red. Based on the September results, the Financial Council will discuss whether it will be possible to distribute a surplus, if any. However, there are more serious problems we will have to face. As early as 16 September, the Czech Republic Financial Council will meet to discuss the drafting of the 1992 budget.

[Geussova] What changes are you proposing?

[Strasky] As far as income is concerned, we have prepared a draft that would make the existing formula of 35:40:25 [CSFR, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic] more realistic. The federation's share will be made smaller. It has become obvious that while the federation still has money (thank God, at least someone has money) both republics are broke, so to speak. Another part of the discussion will pertain to distribution from the budget. We believe that the optimal solution would reflect the number of people in the republics, that is, a 2 to 1 ratio (in fact, the Czech Republic should be assigned a somewhat smaller figure). We will discuss these problems with

Czech National Council deputies to form a joint position. For the time being, before the Financial Council meets, we have only suggestions.

[Geussova] Many people are asking who the loser is in the federation.

[Strasky] In a reasonably functioning and prosperous federation, there always are loss-incurring territories. We have to pay the large deficit in the north Bohemia region, Ostrava, and central Slovakia, where there are problems linked to the arms industry conversion, etc. This is nothing exceptional, it is quite normal, and it would even be indecent to talk too much about it. A different situation may arise if someone says that he wants to leave the federation. Then, those who foot the bill have the right to ask whether such expenditures are sensible.

[Geussova] Why did the Slovak teachers' wage increase cause such a stir?

[Strasky] One side says that the increase is not economically important; the other side agrees but says that this is a serious precedent. If we took this course of action, we would cause a complete breakup of the federation. This is why we should respect the agreement reached between ministerial sectors and between republics that each republic will inform the other on the changes to wages that are paid from the state budgets, specifically in health care, education, security, etc.

[Geussova] This is not what happened in this case. What can the government do?

[Strasky] I believe the government has done enough. We have made it clear that such a course of action is not acceptable, and we have also indicated what consequences it might have. You see, this is one of the pillars of the federation, and if one pillar falls, the the whole edifice may collapse.

Slovak Views on German Treaty 'Unacceptable'

LD1909023491 Prague CTK in English 1456 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK)—Czech Deputy Premier Jan Strasky said today the Slovak leaders' remark concerning the preamble of a Czechoslovak-German friendship treaty on the legal continuity of Czechoslovakia since 1918 is unacceptable to the Czech side and is inappropriate as regards Slovakia's interests.

In a letter to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier Monday, Slovak parliament Chairman Frantisek Miklosko and Premier Jan Carnogursky objected to a reference to the legal continuity of Czechoslovakia as having been uninterrupted since 1918. They said the pro-Nazi Slovak state was created in accordance with the Czechoslovak Constitution of that time, and urged the Federal Government to negotiate the removal of this passage from the preamble.

Strasky told journalists during a break in a Czech Government meeting that a short debate on this issue took place and cabinet members agreed it was not worth making any statement about it.

Strasky noted that a number of talks on Czech-Slovak relations, now being prepared, will be an occasion for a personal exchange of views.

Referring to yesterday's radio address by Jan Carnogursky, who described a recent call for declaring Slovakia's sovereignty as not being of any use at present, Strasky said it was very rational but did not imply any significant turn, at least in the basic issue whether major political forces in Slovakia are ready to count with a federation in the long run. Strasky said Carnogursky's address was a result of a premeditated tactical line. He added that it obviously reflects the Slovak game for time and an appeal for a more rational implementation of Slovakia's programme from the point of view of time and tactics.

Poll Shows HZDS Most Popular Slovak Party

AU1909124491 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Bratislava Sep 17 (CTK)— Almost a third of Slovakia's population now supports the opposition Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), according to a public opinion poll conducted at the beginning of September.

31 percent of the poll's 588 respondents backed the HZDS, led by former Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar. Many supporters said they were previously apolitical.

The HZDS split from the Public Against Violence (VPN) movement last April. It favors a confederative model for the Czechoslovak state and changes in economic policy to reflect specific conditions in Slovakia.

Apart from the HZDS, only the Democratic Party has gained support in the Slovak Republic—from 4 percent in last March to 7 percent in September.

Support has remained fairly constant for the former Slovak Communist Party, now the Party of the Democratic Left (SDL)—12 percent, as well as for the Slovak National Party (SNS)—12 percent in March, 10 percent in September, and the "Coexistence" party with 2 percent.

The Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) is favored by 9 percent, down five percent since March. The Greens have lost three percent since March and have a current showing of 5 percent.

The poll was carried out by the Institute for Public Opinion Research attached to the Slovak Statistical Office in Bratislava.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 September on page 3 publishes a chart ranking the Slovak political parties and movements in the following order of popularity—HZDS (31 percent), SDL (12 percent), SNS (10

percent), KDH (9 percent), Democratic Party (7 percent), Green Party (5 percent), VPN (4 percent), Coexistence (2 percent), CSSP (expansion unknown) (1 percent), Movement for Czechoslovak Understanding (1 percent), Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement (1 percent), Social Democratic Party in Slovakia (1 percent), SSI (expansion unknown) (1 percent), "Other Parties" (2 percent), "no party" (13 percent).]

Meciar Outlines Vision of Independent Slovakia

AU1809115091 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 13 Sep 91 p 13

["Excerpt" from an article by Vladimir Meciar, For a Democratic Slovakia chairman, in the ZA DEMOKRATICKE SLOVENSKO, No. 14 supplement: "Risks Involved in Courageous Solutions"]

[Text] Slovakia must take its first decisive step. Such a step would be the completion of the process in which Slovakia has developed as a state. The adoption of the Slovak Republic constitution would represent the final step on Slovakia's road to sovereignty. It has been discussed many times what kind of a constitution this should be. If this constitution were a full constitution, that is, a constitution defining the head of state, would it mean a disintegration of our state? This is what V. Meciar writes in the supplement to ZA DEMOKRATICKE SLOVENSKO No. 14.

If Slovak statehood is to take its final shape, then it must be put into practice with all its attributes. We must not go halfway. We must take the first step to be able to take more steps. The next step should be to define common interests shared by the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. On this basis, a state treaty between two sovereign republics could be concluded.

When trying to define what we have in common, we face the problem of the Slovak Republic's relations with foreign countries. We are trying to constitute the Slovak Republic as an independent international entity having the right to establish diplomatic ties and political contacts with foreign countries. There is nothing to prevent Slovakia's foreign policy being coordinated with Czech Republic foreign policy. We can even share foreign policy bodies. However, it must be done on the basis of an agreement that joins two states together and not two thirds of its population with the other third.

The problem is, how to use the advantages of a common market. We can have a common currency—even if there are more banks of issue. This would present no obstacle. We could have common defense of the country, without excluding the possibility of different doctrines. To respect our common interests, we can establish executive bodies and define the process of adopting laws and implementing decisions.

There is the question, however, of what will happen if there is a negative reaction on the Czech political scene to Slovakia's developments. That is, what will happen if the Czech Republic does not want to conclude a new state treaty with the Slovak Republic. Should this be the case, the responsibility for the breakup of the state will be theirs. There will be nothing left for us, other than to work and hope that common interests will force those heading the state after the elections to look more realistically at the problems of independence of our nations and their coexistence—without ultimatums, patronizing, or older people lecturing to the younger ones. Our relations must be equal.

There also is the question of when the individual steps should be taken. Immediately. The international political situation is favorable, new international entities are being established, the world and European Communities can see that nations' right to self-determination must be respected. Economic conditions, too, are new. Our economy is in crisis, the existing system is being destroyed. Its renewal should be made within the framework of a new constitutional setup.

Sovereignty Declaration Effect on Coalition Viewed

AU1809173391 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 17 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with Peter Tatar, chairman of the Public Against Violence Movement Deputies' Club in the Slovak National Council, by a "(ps)"-signed reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] [MLADA FRONTA DNES] Has the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement allowed for the prospect that—in the event of a possible vote on a declaration of Slovak sovereignty—the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] will split and thus place the governing coalition off balance along with the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS], the Slovak National Party [SNS], and the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL]?

[Tatar] I do not doubt, even in the slightest, that part of the KDH—or perhaps the entire KDH—would probably not occupy a dominant role in this separatist camp, because the people who are talking today about a demand for a declaration come from the ranks and political forces of the former regime. If this were to happen—I, however, do not believe in such a step—the weakened coalition would become unmaintainable and would probably lead to changes at the parliamentary or government level. However, the KDH obviously realizes that there is a difference between cooperating with political entities that were established in November 1989—and that are oriented in a politically forward-looking manner—and with forces that have a certain continuity with our totalitarian past. Some of them are directly responsible for the crisis in which our society found itself, and some of them have formed new political groupings (SNS, HZDS) that are dependent on nomenclatura cadres located in industry and in state administration, to say nothing of State Security informers.

Bank Official on Foreign Exchange Reserve Status

AU1809170191 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 16 Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Jaromir Zahradnik, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, by Marcela Doleckova; place and date not given: "For Selected Projects"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Doleckova] In addition to the credit from the European Investment Bank, which will be used to finance specific projects, Czechoslovakia also obtained credits from the International Monetary Fund and the Group of 24 to support the balance of payments. How much use have we made of these credit facilities thus far?

[Zahradnik] In the first half of the year, we exhausted only $996 million, while originally we reckoned with a substantially higher sum. This development is undeniably positive. [passage omitted] I would also like to mention that we have used a part of these credits as a substitute for short-term credit resources.

[Doleckova] Where has the crucial part of these credits been channeled?

[Zahradnik] About $700 million has been transferred to Czechoslovak foreign exchange reserves.

[Doleckova] What is their level today?

[Zahradnik] The level of our foreign exchange reserves is comparable, in relative terms, with similar economies, such as Belgium, Austria, or the Netherlands. These countries have foreign exchange reserves for about two months worth of imports; we have reserves for about 1.6 months worth of imports. There is a snag, however—these countries have an enormous foreign trade turnover. [passage omitted] In absolute terms, their foreign exchange reserves are substantially higher than Czechoslovakia's. [passage omitted]

According to our plans, our foreign exchange reserves should increase to the level of about four months worth of imports by the end of the year. I assume, on the basis of the favorable development thus far, that we will manage to reach that level.

[Doleckova] Could you express this in absolute terms?

[Zahradnik] At the beginning of the year, our foreign exchange reserves stood at $1.3 billion, and by now they have crossed the $2 million mark. By the end of the year, they should increase by an additional approximately $0.5 billion, judging from how we will acquire and draw on credits.

Cost of Living Statistics for August Released

AU1809131291 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Sep 91 p 4

[Report issued by the Federal Statistical Office Department for Business and Prices Statistics in Prague; date not given: "Development in Consumer Prices and the Cost of Living During August"]

[Text] Following the significant increase in consumer prices at the beginning of the year, the pace of monthly price increases slowed down considerably until June. Aggregate consumer price levels stagnated in July and August.

In August, the consumer price level was the same as the previous month, both as a whole and in the most important foodstuffs and industrial goods groups. Compared to July, public catering prices fell slightly, by 0.3 percent, while the cost of services increased slightly, by 0.4 percent. Bilateral movement was recorded in a range of goods within the framework of these groups. For example, poultry prices increased by 0.3 percent, and milk and milk products prices increased by 0.5 percent while, on the contrary, eggs and egg products prices fell by 7.8 percent, and sugar and confectionery prices fell by 1.1 percent. As far as industrial goods are concerned, prices for construction equipment in particular increased by 0.9 percent and household goods prices increased by 0.3 percent. The cost of sanitary, health care, and pharmaceutical goods fell by 1.2 percent, while the cost of tobacco products and fuels fell by 0.6 percent.

Consumer prices increased by 49.1 percent from December 1990 to August 1991. The more significant increases were recorded in industrial goods, by 67.2 percent; in public catering, by 45.7 percent; in services, by 41.8 percent; and in foodstuffs, by 27 percent.

In comparison with the same period last year, the consumer prices level in August was higher by an aggregate of 55.3 percent. The more significant price increases were recorded in industrial goods, by 77.4 percent; in services, by 47.8 percent; in public catering, by 45.8 percent; and in foodstuffs, by 30.7 percent.

From December 1990 to August 1991, the cost of living increases were as follows: By 45.5 percent for smallholders' households; by 44.2 percent for workers' and employees' households; and by 43.4 percent for pensioners' households (by 43 percent for pensioners in the lower income bracket). The slight differences in the cost of living levels for individual social groups are influenced by the structure of consumption. First and foremost, the lower aggregate cost of living for pensioners is influenced by their greater propensity to purchase foodstuffs, where price increases are lower.

Jeszenszky Discusses Response to Border Violations

LD1909095691 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 0530 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The six Hungarian legislative parties are agreed that Hungary must not respond to provocations from the south—for example, to things like violations of air space. This was said by the foreign minister after his talks with party leaders on Yugoslavia. Geza Jeszenszky spoke to our correspondent after the meeting:

[Begin Jeszenszky recording] There are no differences of view between the Hungarian political parties regarding the approach to the Yugoslav crisis, or at the most, there are some differences regarding very minor details. This cooperation, properly speaking, goes back months.

Indeed, the developments of the past days have rightly filled Hungarian society with concern. To see that there is a war in the neighborhood, in itself, rightly worries the people. And, of course, there are some people who obviously fear that this might perhaps spread to Hungary somehow.

Well, nothing can be ruled out, because they might be lunatics, and in this case, there are uncontrolled military forces or individuals along our southern borders, and it is clear that we must be prepared to hamper provocations.

I do not believe that anyone in our region might intend to cross a border, thus requiring retaliation—that is, so that it would require measures on the from the Hungarian Government. Obviously, the government and the country must ensure that the Hungarian population, that Hungarian territory are not endangered. That is the limit, if we are looking for a limit. [end recording]

Neutrality Stressed

LD1809172191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (TANJUG)—Hungary is not considering the possibility of recognizing Slovenia and Croatia, believing that the European Community countries should formulate a joint stand on this, as Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky said today. At a news conference devoted solely to Yugoslavia, Jeszenszky specified that if a group of countries decide to recognize the two republics, Hungary would review the question.

He said that Hungary would 'remain neutral' in the fighting in Yugoslavia, adding that it would not take any sides. Jeszenszky rejected all Yugoslav accusations about new arms deliveries to Croatia, pointing out that Budapest was consistently implementing the E.C. decision on embargo on all arms shipments to Yugoslavia.

Asked about the possibility of implementing economic sanctions against Serbia since it is considered the aggressor in the Yugoslav clashes, Jeszenszky said that the question of sanctions has been launched by the E.C., not Hungary. 'If they are undertaken, we will join in, but we will not take any unilateral measures', Jeszneszky said.

Possible Solutions Viewed

LD1809195991 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—Hungary's determining political forces are united to settling the Yugoslav conflict in line with the Helsinki charter, said Foreign Minister Jeszenszky at a press conference after briefing parliamentary leaders.

A main point is preventing international and internal borders of Yugoslavia from forcible change, the minister said, only negotiation is acceptable. Hungary considers confederation, self-determination and cooperation to be the acceptable solutions.

Answering whether Hungary plans to recognize Croatia and Slovenia, Jeszenszky said, the most important task now is to bring about peace.

The parliamentary parties cannot agree whether to offically get involved with the crises, said Jeszenszky to MTI.

MP Miklos Szabo (Alliance of Free Democrats) proposed that Hungary should not participate even in working out a solution to the crisis and hold no position in the issue. Whereas other participants disagreed, urging Hungary to make proposals because of its familiarity with the situation.

Also approved was that the Hungarian National Security Cabinet request international assistance, and offer cooperation to EC observers in Yugoslavia during the morning briefing. They asked that the observers continue monitoring the Hungarian side as well, to be aware of what takes place on both sides of the border.

The government intends to continue informing the parliamentary parties about its steps, Jeszenszky said. The exchange of information will be mutual, as the parties which maintain relations with the regions in question will inform the cabinet about reports they receive.

Secretary Katona on Response to SFRY Crisis

AU1809171591 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 17 Sep 91 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Ministry State Secretary Tamas Katona by Erika Nemeth; place and date not given: "We Cannot Pick Up the Gauntlet"]

[Text] Yugoslav fighter planes have been repeatedly violating Hungary's airspace. Hungary has repeatedly protested and demanded an explanation, but to no avail. The government promised countermeasures, but the Defense Ministry spokesman spoke about strengthening

the surveillance service yesterday. We asked Tamas Katona whether the warnings could lose their importance if no real measures are taken:

[Katona] Hungary must exercise extremely sober restraint concerning Yugoslavia. Otherwise, we would only hurt ourselves, Serbia, and Croatia. Serbian propaganda is trying to get Western support by trying to accuse some countries of certain things, countries that Serbia called the former axis powers. By this, the Serbs hope to revive World War II reflexes. This is a sad attempt. This is a good example to show how dangerous it is in politics to subordinate facts to domestic propaganda needs. Therefore, it would be dangerous for us to "pick up the gauntlet" each time it is thrown down. Hopefully, the European Community will do something to free this terrible conflict of its dangerous component.

[Nemeth] It seems to me that the activity of the European Community has had no result so far.

[Katona] I do not think that the EC has already exhausted all its means of exercising pressure in the positive sense of the word. What can we expect from them? Military action to restore peace?

[Nemeth] Nothing like this could happen?

[Katona] The EC is not in a position to do this. We are talking about a community in formation that does not yet have a common security policy and foreign policy; at most, it has coordinated foreign policy measures. I do not think that the EC would send peacekeeping forces to Yugoslavia. The CSCE is also an organization in formation and, therefore, it is not suitable for this situation. This is a big colorful umbrella covering everyone from Vancouver to Vladivostok but, at the moment, this umbrella does not have a handle. They are trying to develop a crisis-management mechanism and create a secretariat now. It is questionable whether all the permanent members of the UN Security Council would agree to military intervention. Besides, we also know from the history of the United Nations that the Security Council resolutions often remained resolutions only, without any consequences.

[Nemeth] What solution do you envisage then?

[Katona] On the one hand, we hope that sober minds will prevail, particularly if they see that irrational steps did not fulfill their hopes. On the other hand, symptoms of disintegration are increasing in the current circumstances in Yugoslavia. Other member states will endeavor to achieve independence. This will make the situation of the Yugoslav People's Army more difficult. The Army escaped from the control of the Federal Government, and is now fighting its own war. It is a state above states. The third way leading to a solution, and the most painful one, is the possibility that the Yugoslav economy will totally collapse. It is sad that the peoples of Yugoslavia have to pay such a high price because of narrow-minded power politics. For Hungary, this will cause a lot of trouble and a new wave of refugees. International cooperation is needed by all means. However, the best way to handle the refugee situation is to eliminate the causes. We are unable to do that.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman: 'No Danger of War'

LD1809091591 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 0530 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] The Hungarian Government has issued a statement demanding that the Yugoslav authorities refrain from violating our air space, which has occurred several times in the past days. According to yesterday's communique of the Budapest Foreign Ministry, here at home there is great anxiety about the increasingly intensified fighting near the southern borders. At the same time, they announced that the Hungarian Government has taken necessary measures so that Yugoslav armed clashes will not endanger the security of Hungarian settlements and civilians. Hungary, being directly affected, is in a sensitive situation. As for what kind of dangers are threatening and what we can do in the future, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman spoke to our staff member about this:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Is there a danger of war, or is there not? How does this affect the Hungarian population?

[Unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman] It has to be said unequivocally that there is no danger of war. It is very important to stress here that those concrete Hungarian measures that we have introduced so far are aimed, and exclusively aimed, at defending Hungarian territory and Hungarian air space in a reassuring manner. From this point of view, we guarantee Hungary's security. It must also be added that the fighting within Yugoslavia, although a lot is taking place very close to the border, is directed against internal Yugoslav targets.

Naturally, there exists precise criteria as to what we call a conflict between countries, and especially as to what we call an armed conflict between countries. It has to be said quite unequivocally that there is no question of this. There is, particularly, no question of this between Hungary and Yugoslavia. It must be seen clearly that a conflict is taking place within Yugoslavia that without doubt arouses tension, and this has an effect on the entire region. [end recording]

Border Guard Updates Figures on Yugoslav Refugees

LD1809104491 Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—Over the past 24 hours, almost 100 Yugoslav citizens, including 57 soldiers, sought temporary refuge in Hungary, Colonel Attila Krisan, deputy spokesman of the Hungarian Frontier Guard, told MTI on Wednesday. Leaving their arms

behind, all soldiers crossed the 'green border, some of them swimming the border River Mura.'

The Hungarian-Yugoslav border is silent, with no shooting heard over the past few hours, Krisan said.

New Army Chief of Staff on Defense Capabilities

LD1809192991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Interview with Major General Janos Deak, new chief of staff of the Hungarian Army, by correspondent Janos Molnar at the National Assembly Defense Committee session in Budapest on 18 September—live or recorded]

[Text] [Molnar] Is the Army capable of the country's defense, its territorial sovereignty? The committee session noted that there is no legal way the Army leadership can take rapid measures in emergency situations, such as the present Yugoslav situation.

[Deak] The issue is not that the Army is not prepared for such a situation, in a manner set by the Constitution. Hopefully, this will not happen. The Army is capable of handling this task. The manner in which the question arose was whether the Army's commander and leadership were authorized to use the Army in a manner whereby, reacting rapidly, they could order forces somewhere.

[Molnar] And are they authorized to do so?

[Deak] At the moment, they are not authorized to do so.

[Molnar] Currently, if a group of saboteurs were to cross the border from Yugoslavia and attack Hungarian barracks, would we be able to defend ourselves? Would it be possible to mobilize large forces to repel such an attack?

[Deak] Naturally it is necessary to reckon with everything, every possibility. Perhaps the tension along the border in previous days has eased somewhat in the past hours, in the past days. The Border Guard has increased its forces and attention.

The other question concerns what would happen if Hungarian barracks were to be attacked. In that event, the troops located in the Hungarian barracks have a task—a defined task—to protect themselves.

[Molnar] Lieutenant General Loerincz said that the establishment of a 1,200-1,500 strong contingent, a so-called rapid deployment force, was conceivable. This could be mobilized very quickly for precisely such cases. What is your opinion?

[Deak] The future Hungarian Army will have forces immediately available in an emergency situation. There will be such troops, and we have, at present, troops whose ranks are well filled that can be moved within hours. What you ask is another thing. The issue is whether we are able to carry out, at depth and in given directions, a deployment of forces or subunits from our troops along a given border. These 1,200 people, at present, can deploy at least such a force size from our given troops along the southern border stretch. Let us hope this will not happen.

The Army commander proposed that in a dangerous situation, he might get direct authorization within his own jurisdiction to deploy these subunits directly and within a short time. The Defense Committee understood this. At present there are (?clauses), constitutional (?clauses). This must be thought over. It is not our task, nor the soldiers' task; it is the deputies' task, the Defense Committee's task. It must be discussed.

[Molnar] Forgive me, but I thought the lieutenant general said that if such a situation were to develop, he would not have the means to mobilize the Army because of future accountability. Thus, his jurisdiction, his scope of authority, in this matter is not clear.

[Deak] Mobilization is within his jurisdiction. He said, by the way, that current constitutional stipulations presuppose that the decision, in the event it is obstructed by the legislature, is taken by the appropriate people, from whom he, that is, the leadership of the Hungarian Army, can receive instructions for the deployment of certain forces. This is a rather slow mechanism and even hours make a difference.

SFRY Civil War Not Affecting Bilateral Trade

AU1809140891 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Sep 91 p 9

[Report by Kalman Demeter: "The Trucks Only Avoid the Serbo-Croatian Border—Our Trade Turnover With the SFRY Has Somewhat Decreased"]

[Text] The war raging in the SFRY has not yet considerably affected our trade relations with our southern neighbor. Although the number of commercial travels decreased for a few days at the beginning of July, according to information given by our trade mission in Belgrade, work quickly returned to normal.

According to an official at the Ministry of International Economic Relations [NGKM], in 1991, our bilateral trade decreased by approximately 15 to 16 percent as a whole, but he noted at the same time that this trade could have decreased to the same extent even if the war had not started. It is difficult to make predictions for the rest of the year because, if the situation does not normalize soon, an even greater decline can be expected in production [in the SFRY] due to the final withdrawal of Western loans. The salesmens' job is hindered by the fact that the war continued to upset the Yugoslav economy, and this had an increased effect on financial relations. For this reason, neither the enterprises nor the banks have any foreign currency. To be more precise, the enterprises have few dinars left, and the banks use their own different exchange rates in transactions purchasing foreign currency from the public. It could be concluded that the proportion of cash transactions between our

countries was reduced from 60 percent in 1990 to 20-25 percent in 1991 as a result of the aforementioned factors, but the Yugoslav side already requested a greater emphasis on barter trade at the beginning of 1991.

According to information we received from the NGKM, Hungary does not deliver goods on credit, and the Yugoslav side has not made such a claim, either. Although Hungary has some outstanding claims, the Yugoslav side usually pays for the deliveries correctly.

Transport is not yet threatened by the war. Hungarocamion continues to send the same number of trucks to Italy and the Balkan countries via Yugoslavia and to the ports of Rijeka and Koper; the trucks only avoid the Serbo-Croatian border area.

Antall, Vranitzky View EC Issues, SFRY Crisis

LD1809201991 Budapest MTI in English 1935 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, noting the extremely good, problem-free nature of Hungarian-Austrian relations, recalled the radical changes in the region, during his meeting with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, today. Antall said the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty, and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, has created a completely new situation in Europe possibly paving the way for united security policy between the two countries.

Vranitzky shared the ideas of his host, ranking drug trade and fighting terrorism among the elements which require a coordinated stand from the countries in the region. Also because of the improvement of relations since the failed coup attempt, annulling the 'security clause' between the former socialist countries, and Hungarian contacts with developing member republics, there is a realistic chance to sign a basic agreement with the Soviet Union within two weeks.

Antall said Hungary wants full EC membership but looks forward to its associate EC membership from the beginning of next year. Hungary welcomes the soonest possible membership of Austria and Sweden to the EC, which countries both belong to the EFTA [European Free Trade Association], and welcomes closer ties between the EFTA and the EC.

Regarding the Yugoslav situation, both sides at the talks were satisfied that Hungary and Austria are in frequent contact about the crisis. They shall continue to strive to coordinate their related policies, possibly taking a joint stand in the international organizations, such as the UN Security Council.

At the end of a private meeting the ministers told journalists that efforts should continue to bring about a cease-fire in Yugoslavia. Vranitzky adding that, trade and financial sanctions should also be considered among these efforts. Antall stressed the danger that the armed forces no longer under political control imply for the stability of the region.

Discussing economic relations, Hungary welcomes developing cooperation in all walks of life with its second most important foreign economic partner. Stressing inter-company cooperation, Hungary awaits Austrian firms to develop the infrastructure and the energy system. Hungary's strategic aim is to create the linkage of its energy system with the western systems as soon as possible - only possible with Austrian help.

Hungary and Austria agreed it would be wise to coordinate their activities about the refugee issue, and to set up the mechanism to coordinate information. Discussed again was the need for the two countries to settle the order of expulsions in a contractual form.

According to information, no mention was made of repeated border blockade by the Burgenland farmers.

Antall: EC, U.S. Must Address SFRY Issues

LD1809232391 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Statement by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall on the Yugoslav crisis in Budapest on 18 September; from the "Evening Magazine" program—recorded]

[Excerpt] The Hungarian position is shaped really on the basis of constant and mutual information with Austria. Our responsibility is shared; we are both Yugoslavia's neighbors. We both believe that we must provide all possible help for a peaceful, democratic solution. At the same time, while emphasizing this solution, and in respect to the recognition issue, we must go to the limit in finding a peaceful solution. The recognition, in itself—is already a Hungarian stand, but I believe that the Austrian stand is the same—it would not be useful were it extended only by Hungary, Austria, Germany, and Italy. Therefore, it is necessary that the EC and the superpowers—the United States, too, (?by the way)—should agree on this. We must achieve this, and the necessary economic-financial steps must be taken that reflect the subject of our talk, as the federal chancellor said. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Discusses Plan for EC Observers

LD1809171491 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Interview with Ambassador Istvan Gyarmati by correspondent Peter Zentai on the government's plan to send EC observers to the Hungary-SFRY border; presented to the Conflict Prevention Center in Budapest on 18 September—recorded]

[Text] [Gyarmati] We made a proposal at the forum representing 38 countries that, to guarantee the safety of the observers sent by the EC in the framework of the

European security conference and to address the issue of observing Hungarian border violations—violations of Hungarian airspace—EC observers should be located in Hungary, along the Yugoslav-Hungarian border.

[Zentai] How many observers? When would they arrive?

[Gyarmati] This proposal was made this morning, so the elaboration of specific details depends, in part, on the EC's reaction to the proposal, and it requires further study. Our plan is that the observers operating in the part of Croatia that lies close to the Hungarian border could be placed on the Hungarian side of the border, and from here they could perform their observation activities of Croatia, and they could also observe the Hungarian border.

[Zentai] What is our objective with this?

[Gyarmati] It is a dual one. We basically would like to guarantee Hungary's security and help, somewhat, the success of the mediators' mission. Hopefully, all the Yugoslav sides will react positively to this in the end.

Horn Views Social Democracy, MSZP Prospects

AU1809123491 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Sep 91 p 5

["SZ.P."-signed interview with Gyula Horn, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Party; place not given, on 14 September: "The Left Wing Is Alive in Hungary"]

[Excerpt] A scientific-political conference on social democracy and the regime change, organized by the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP], ended on 14 September. At the conclusion of the two-day conference, MSZP Executive Chairman Imre Szekeres announced that a democratic meeting would be organized by the MSZP at the end of September, and all the figures who are concerned about democracy are invited to this meeting.

At the end of the aforementioned conference, Gyula Horn answered questions from MAGYAR HIRLAP:

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Briefly, how would you characterize this conference?

[Horn] This two-day conference was essentially successful. We have all the reasons to hope that the MSZP will become an observer member of the Socialist International this autumn. I regard it as extremely important that leading figures of Western European social democratic parties participated in such a forum for the first time. The MSZP could have hardly organized such a meeting one year ago....

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] The creation of a social democratic alliance was one of the main ideas of your opening speech. How should we interpret this?

[Horn] This is not a new idea, and Hungary's current political situation increasingly requires such a leftist alliance to counterbalance the right-wing course. A special situation has emerged in Hungary: While the social democratic forces suffered a serious defeat in the elections, a considerable part of our society has a social democratic orientation, but the party policy is frightening the masses away. So far, the creation of leftist unity has only been a desire; the time has come now to create a loose alliance that could turn into an election coalition with the time. It is a promising sign that the representatives present at this conference from the historical social democratic parties welcomed this initiative.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] The need to approach the liberals has been mentioned often at the conference.

[Horn] Naturally, the liberal and, mainly, the social liberal trends are closer to us. The trade union issue really hinders our closer cooperation, and I do not understand the liberals' narrow-minded position. In my opinion, the trade union laws are detrimental to both the Hungarian National Trade Unions [MOSZ] and the League of Trade Unions.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] What message has the conference conveyed to the government?

[Horn] The speeches delivered at the conference served as a calm evaluation of our political situation, and these speeches cannot be disregarded. The high-level lectures on events in recent years provided an adequate answer to those who want to distort history again. However, the main message is that the left wing is alive and well in Hungary. [passage omitted]

Leaders View Parties' Election Prospects

AU1809134991 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Sep 91 p 1

[Roundup of statements made by Polish politicians on their parties' election prospects: "Politicians Pre-Election Forecasts"]

[Text] Representatives of the largest groupings agree that if a particular election committee obtains more than 20 percent of the vote, it will have won the elections. Everyone believes that the Democratic Union stands the best chance of winning.

Gabriel Jankowski, the chairman of "Rural Solidarity," believes that no one grouping will obtain more than 20 percent of the vote. He thinks that the Peasant Accord ("Rural Solidarity," the "Solidarity" Polish Peasant Party, and the Mikolajczyk Polish Peasant Party) will obtain between 14 and 20 percent.

"We are hoping to get 21 percent, and then we will form a government," said Gabriel Jankowski. "Three groupings will obtain the largest number of votes: the Democratic Union, the Peasant Accord, and the Liberal-Democratic Congress. The Polish Peasant Party will not obtain more than between 6 and 7 percent. The Center Accord will not count."

Waldemar Pawlak, president of the Polish Peasant Party: "We might obtain 10 percent according to a pessimistic scenario and 20 percent according to an optimistic scenario. It is difficult to talk about definite favorites, but the Center Accord and the Democratic Union can expect to get about 20 percent."

Donald Tusk, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Congress Main Administration: "I think that 8 percent is the lowest bottom limit for us, and 15 percent does not have to be the highest upper limit. The Congress is one of the few parties that can still win supporters. Approval for the government and the prime minister and support for the Liberal-Democratic Congress are linked. The Democratic Union will obtain a very significant percentage of the votes, but it is losing some of its momentum. It will not lose support because it has a stable electorate, but that electorate will not increase much now. The Catholic Election Campaign might prove to be a dark horse. Parties such as the Polish Beer Lovers Party and Party 'X' remain unknowns. 'Solidarity' might obtain over 10 percent—about 15 percent in Gdansk and somewhat less in the rest of the country—and will perform a stabilizing role. I can say that I wish that the Center Accord would obtain a lot of votes because it would be a possible future coalition partner for us. I cannot believe it will obtain the 3 to 4 percent that the polls show, but it is hard to say what could cause the Center Accord's popularity to grow."

Ryszard Czarnecki, Christian National Union press spokesman: "The Catholic Election Campaign (Christian National Union, Christian Citizens Movement, and some of the citizens committees) will field candidates in every district, and there are about 340 of them. I think this gives us a basis for saying that it would be realistic to think about obtaining 15 percent of the vote. It seems to me that the peasant parties (in general), 'Solidarity,' and the Democratic Union have a more or less equal chance of obtaining a similar number of votes as us. It is less likely, but possible, that the Center Citizens Accord and the liberals will also find themselves in this group."

Leszek Miller, member of the governing bodies of the Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland: "I do not think that any one grouping will obtain a really decisive majority. Whoever obtains over 20 percent will have won. For us, a result of about 15 percent would be a success, and less than 10 percent would be a failure. The Democratic Union is the favorite, and it might even obtain over 20 percent. Alongside the Democratic Left Alliance, one of the peasant groupings and the liberals might obtain a significant number of votes. I do not think that the Center Accord will obtain many votes."

Jacek Maziarski, chairman of the Center Accord Main Administration: "The pre-election polls are providing contradictory results. Forecasts can be very rough estimates, and we are trying to avoid them. A cautious assumption would be that we should get about 20 percent of the vote. A second version, an optimistic one, envisages a higher percentage as a result of the coalition with 'Patrimony' and the citizens committees. It is hard to say what kind of result would be a defeat, but 15 percent would definitely not be a defeat. I am an optimist. The Center Accord has a determined, solid electoral core, which means that it would be impossible for us to drop out of the running. Several groupings will come out of the elections with a similar strength, and we have a chance of finding ourselves among them. They will definitely include the Democratic Union, 'Solidarity,' some of the peasant movement committees and us. The group might also include—although they will probably be placed somewhat lower—the Catholic Election Campaign and the Liberal-Democratic Congress."

Leszek Moczulski, Confederation for an Independent Poland: "Forecasting is our strong point, and that is why political developments do not take us by surprise. However, in the current situation, trying to predict how many votes we will obtain is like trying to predict the future using tea leaves. That is why I cannot give any figures. One can say that most of the parties will want to obtain 10 to 15 percent of the vote. At the moment, only the Democratic Union can expect to get more. According to the polls, everyone, with the exception of the Democratic Union, can expect to get less than 10 percent."

Jozef Kossecki, a Party "X" director: "This is something that the party has not considered yet. As a scientist, I cannot make forecasts without having material to back up them up."

The Democratic Union's press bureau told us that the members of its governing bodies were busy. The press

bureau said that the current situation is so complicated that it is very difficult to predict the outcome of the elections.

Solidarity Presidium Reviews Industrial Policy

LD1909033791 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Gdansk, Sept. 17—Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission meeting on Tuesday reviewed government's industrial policy and results of negotiations with the Industry and Trade Ministry.

The presidium expressed the opinion that in order to avoid wide spread strikes and protest action it is necessary to undertake decisive talks not later than by the end of September.

Spokesman for the National Commission Andrzej Adamczyk said on Tuesday that one of the most urgent problems which must be solved is the situation within the arms industry. Adamczyk stressed that the presidium was critical of a draft of regulations concerning this branch proposed by the Industry Ministry which provides for considerable limitations of crews' union rights.

Meanwhile, the crew of the "Ursus" tractor factory decided to announce a strike alert on September 23 to protest against the lack of strategic decisions on the future of the plant.

Eight members of the Railway Union continued their hunger strike staged at Warsaw's central station. They are demanding immediate introduction of two-person-strong locomotive teams. Tuesday's talks between representatives of the union and the general management of Polish State Railways ended in fiasco after less than an hour of negotiations. The protest is continued.

Members of a strike committee at the Mielec aviation plant continued on Tuesday a sit-in strike to protest against a planned reduction of further five thousand workers.

The president of the city of Mielec, south-eastern Poland, in an open letter to Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, stated that leaving the Mielec plant without further significant government aid may cause a complete and irreversible collapse of the plant as well as of the city of Mielec.

PAP Solidarity To Stage Protest Action

LD1809223891 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept, 18:—The Solidarity Union in the Polish Press Agency (PAP) plans to stage a protest action on September 25, Chairman of the PAP Solidarity Grzegorz Debowski said Wednesday. The forms of protest will be agreed upon at a meeting of the Solidarity Commission on September 20, said Debowski, adding that a report on an intended strike carried by the GAZETA WYBORCZA paper on Wednesday was premature.

The PAP Solidarity sent two letters to Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki in June and July 1991, containing demands for legal and organizational changes in PAP, personnel changes in the PAP management and the creation of decent economic conditions for the duration of the changes.

Debowski said the union would start the protest action unless it received an answer till September 25.

Walesa Counselor Olszewski Reviews Europe Policy

PM1909094491 Sz czecin GLOS SZ CZECINSKI in Polish 7-8 Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Counselor Jan Olszewski, adviser to President Walesa, by correspondent Danuta Jezowska; place, date not given]

[Text] [Jezowska] The pace of events taking place around us and changing the part of the world nearest to Poland prompts us to ask questions about our own role in this process. Is the foreign policy pursued by the Polish Republic sufficiently active and independent? As it aspires to build a new order, does it match the role played by Solidarity in overthrowing the old order?

[Olszewski] During the past two years, from the moment when Solidarity-derived teams took responsibility for Poland's foreign policy, our diplomatic activity has focused first and foremost on just one area: Polish-German relations. Our East-oriented policy—which is, in my opinion, a more important area—has been neglected. Whereas until December 1990 we still attempted to propose some new initiatives, since January this year our behavior on this front has been entirely passive.

[Jezowska] Maybe this was because we were still looking to Moscow for approval and could not really make the breakthrough of developing a truly sovereign foreign policy of our own?

[Olszewski] There is some truth in what you suggest. It looks as if we are still unaccustomed to the circumstances that arose in the fall of 1989 and that forced us to confront independence. It turned out that we were unprepared for it. The moment when we needed to make a decision to pursue a sovereign policy line and safeguard our own interests was clearly missed by our foreign service apparatus. I am not even particularly surprised by this, because the style of action of that particular apparatus had been modeled by the decades spent in the service of the Polish People's Republic. It is much more worrying that we have missed the moment when we could have obtained certain agreements ratified by appropriate treaties, for instance on the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from Poland. The first half of the

past year was the best time to do this. But the opportunity was missed and lost. Not because we failed to appreciate the problem, but because we were entirely mistaken in looking for guarantees to safeguard our security against nonexistent threats from the West.

[Jezowska] We also allowed ourselves to be manipulated into a narrow perception of our eastern policy as viewed exclusively through the USSR...

[Olszewski] No, not at all! This must be stated clearly once and for all: precisely not through the USSR. Our main error was that we failed to realize the idea—that was, after all, promoted by Warsaw from the very beginning—of a parallel foreign diplomacy line to be pursued on two Soviet levels: that of the republics and that of the central administration. We did actually declare our desire to pursue that policy, but we never implemented it. Instead of taking advantage of its position as a state that could promote the autonomy of the Baltic republics, Poland displayed a total lack of interest in the matter.

[Jezowska] Should we not, in fact, regard it as our duty to influence the proposals concerning the future model of Europe's Middle-Eastern political configuration?

[Olszewski] Of course, we have this obligation. It is hard to talk about regulating the political situation in this area without taking into consideration Poland's key role here. It is up to us whether we will be a passive subject or an active partner in shaping the policies in this region. So far, we have behaved as if we were reluctant to cause the slightest inconvenience to anyone concerned. If we want to make up for that inertia now by employing skillful diplomatic maneuvers, we must be fully aware of the possibility that—someplace or other, sometime or other—we could actually incur someone's displeasure. It would be worth calculating now what we can afford to do and what moves will ultimately pay off in this area. There is no doubt that we have made enemies of the Baltic countries by failing to take appropriate steps at the right time. The result was that, instead of ourselves, it was Germany that took over the role of mediator in the task of introducing these countries into the European community.

[Jezowska] The conclusion to be drawn from the substance of our conversation is, surely, that Poland cannot afford to adopt a neutral position here and now.

[Olszewski] There is most certainly no room for our assuming a neutral position akin to that enjoyed by Switzerland or Sweden. It would even be inappropriate for us to try to undergo a Finlandization exercise, even though our opposition for years regarded such a situation as an ideal solution for Poland. The idea of Finlandization has always been a mistaken notion in our case. In any case, neutrality is most definitely not a viable proposition in our part of Europe. We can only play one of two roles in relation to the Soviet Union (as until now) or to Russia (as of now): either as a partner or as a satellite. The interwar concept of an "equidistance" in our mutual relations was a makeshift attempt to reach a middle-course solution.

[Jezowska] Could this concept be applied today?

[Olszewski] No. Poland is too weak for such a solution.. We must define our position in no uncertain terms, on the basis of where our overriding interests lie.

[Jezowska] The recent developments in Moscow have thrown new and sinister light onto the issue of our state security...

[Olszewski] If we view the Moscow events from this perspective, there are two key problems here: the question of the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from our territories and that of the safeguarding of our raw materials supplies, especially as regards gas. For the time being, these problems are impossible to solve, but it would indicate serious negligence on our part if we were to fail to take them up.

[Jezowska] At the beginning of our conversation, you mentioned the fact that our diplomatic interests were for a long time focused on the question of Polish-German policy. Have we been successful in this area?

[Olszewski] The signing of the border treaty was an unquestionable success, but I would not extend this assessment to the other treaty, on friendship and cooperation.

[Jezowska] How do you assess the proposal for economic cooperation in the Odra region put forward by the Brandenburg prime minister? This project, dubbed "Oderland," was extensively commented on in the Sz czecin press.

[Olszewski] The proposal tackles only fragmentary issues. I believe that we should first discuss the entire question of Polish-German mutual policy. It is a fact conditioned by our geographic position that our way to a united Europe must take us through Germany. Our presence in Europe—incidentally, we must also consider here our other neighbors, such as Czechoslovakia and Hungary—is already a foregone conclusion. From this viewpoint, extensively developed cooperation with the German economy is inevitable and will be advantageous to our interests. However, Germany should not remain our sole partner. Nor should we set up such exclusive cooperation zones. Our cooperation should extend over the whole area of our country. In addition, there is also room there for the presence of other partners. If we were to adopt that the arrangement proposed by Manfred Stolpe—that is, a scheme whereby two-thirds of the capital allocated to economic restructuring of the Odra region will come from Germany—as a preferred model, it would be tantamount to our agreeing to a satellite, rather than partnership, arrangement.

[Jezowska] Poland's initiative in seeking partners was demonstrated by its accession to the "Hexagonale Group," a configuration representing the interests of the

states situated along the North-South axis. However, the events in Yugoslavia seem to have undermined that particular alternative route to Europe. Are the most recent Paris-Berlin-Warsaw talks undertaken by our diplomats conceived as an attempt to create yet another political configuration alternative to the "Hexagonale Group"?

[Olszewski] So far, only one meeting has been held. The configuration is only beginning to emerge, and it is extremely difficult to predict what final shape it could take. It will certainly be definitively influenced by the development of the situation in the Soviet Union. If destabilization were to occur there, then Poland would inevitably play the role of a partner, or a buffer state, for the EC, regardless of whether or not we were actually by then a Community member.

[Jezowska] This could be an argument for our earlier admission into the EC.

[Olszewski] Indeed, but if, on the other hand, the Soviet Union were to tumble toward disintegration, it would be a disadvantage for us. Nevertheless, even the mere existence of such a danger creates for us a chance of a speedier integration with Western Europe.

[Jezowska] To recapitulate: It is imperative that we effect a general and radical review of our options in foreign policy. In which areas is such a change most urgent?

[Olszewski] First, we must change our foreign policy style. We must not continue in our accustomed humble and apologetic vein any longer. If we want to survive, we must claim our rights and be energetic about it. Our policy must be to state the problems that are important to us in a clear and unequivocal manner and, if necessary, even to take risks in so doing. At the moment, the formulation of our East European policy is of fundamental significance to our future. We must always consider a whole range of probable options and alternative solutions. We must take risks. One thing is certain: Our efforts should be targeted on the areas where we deal with our major partners and where our predominant interests lie. And our major partners and our predominant interests of the moment are in Moscow and Kiev. Another urgent matter to be settled as soon as possible is the question of securing care and assistance for Polish ethnic minorities abroad. The need for this is already acute in Lithuania, and tomorrow it will probably become apparent in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Soviet Asian republics.

[Jezowska] Consequently, our foreign policy orientation for tomorrow can be summarized as the East European option. Both our interests and the potential threat to our interests lie in that direction.

[Olszewski] Indeed: our interests, the threat to our interests, and one other particular consideration that is indirectly linked with our West European policy—that is, the question of Krolewiec [Kaliningrad]. Recent events have elevated it to an altogether new level of significance and placed it on the political agenda, thereby creating a problem to which the worst possible solution would be to restore its status according to the old Prussian model. Polish foreign policymakers must—in conjunction with other partners—make every effort to find a solution that would provide historically justified safeguards for Polish interests in that region.

[Jezowska] Thank you for talking to us.

Iliescu Hosts Turkey's Ozal, Delegation Talks

TA1809210291 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] In official talks held between the Turkish and Romanian delegations headed by President Turgut Ozal and President Ion Iliescu respectively, it was decided to cooperate mainly in the field of energy, as well as in various other fields. Kandemir Altan reports from Bucharest:

The issue of cooperation between the two countries was taken up on Ozal's first day in Bucharest during official talks held at the presidential palace. According to information from Presidential Spokesman Kaya Toperi, Romania's request from Turkey for the supply of energy was taken up during the meeting. Noting that Turkey has a surplus of energy supply, while Romania has a shortage, it was decided to hold talks on this subject on a technical level.

The issues of mutual investment, as well as means and ways to improve production methods, were also discussed. The last details of the friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation agreement to be signed tomorrow between the two countries were also reviewed.

During the talks, Romania asked for additional loans from the Turkish Exim Bank. The Turkish side promised to assess this request.

During views exchanged on the Black Sea economic cooperation project, the Romanian side expressed its view that it finds the project to be very constructive.

Ozal also briefed the Romanian side on the Cyprus issue. The Romanian side explained that it is closely interested in the Cyprus issue and that a solution to the problem must be found within the framework of UN Security Council resolutions based on a genuine bi-communal, bizonal federation and on the political equality of the two sides.

Iliescu later gave a dinner in Ozal's honor. Speaking during the dinner, Ozal said that the recent developments in Romania have created much better conditions for the further development of the existing traditional friendly bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. Recalling the special importance attached by Ataturk to Turkey's relations with Romania, Ozal said that the first agreement of friendship, nonaggression, and arbitration between the two countries was signed in 1933.

Ozal said that the Turkish people approved and supported the 22 December 1989 people's revolution in Romania.

In turn, Iliescu said that his country attaches special importance to the relations of friendship and cooperation it maintains with Turkey. Noting that Romania appreciates the Turkish proposal for stronger cooperation in the Black Sea area, Iliescu said that this initiative will play an important role in the shaping of Europe.

Meanwhile, the Turkish and Romanian Radio and Television administrations today signed a cooperation agreement in Bucharest. The agreement was signed by Kerim Aydin Erdem, TURKISH RADIO and TELEVISION director general and his Romanian counterpart (Ridvan Theoderescu).

Iliescu Toast

AU1809201891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1818 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—In his toast delivered at the reception given in honour to Turkey's President Turgut Ozal on Wednesday evening, Romanian President Ion Iliescu said inter alia:

"Your Bucharest visit has, in the present context, a special political significance. Profound changes that took place and are taking place in East and south-east Europe have brought a new spirit of modernity inciting to the search, together with our traditional friends, of new formulas for cooperation and they open up prospects that we wish to think out together.

"Your visit is in line with the oldest traditions of friendship: that of the Turkish people with another European people—and I would remind here that in their political, economic and military relations at the time when the expansion of the Ottoman Empire was at its height, the three Romanian principalities—Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania—were the only south-east European countries that were given autonomous treatment by the Sublime Porte. If other countries were to the Ottoman Empire either "Islam's territories" (dar al-Yslam) or "territories of war" (dar al-jihad), the Romanian countries alone were regarded as "territories of alliance" (dar al solh). This explains the development of our relations, in the more remote history, for seven centuries.

"Cooperation and friendship between our two countries were illustrated in the instructive actions of the great Turkish reformer Kemal Ataturk and of the brilliant Romanian diplomat Nicolae Titulescu. The Montreux Convention, the Balkan Pact, cooperation at the League of Nations—all marked the history of our states through acts of cooperation and of friendship. In line with this tradition are Turkey's generous aid and the Turkish people's proofs of solidarity with the Romanian people since the early moments of our revolution, and allow me, Mr. President, to thank you once again for that aid and for that solidarity.

"The changes in our country since the revolution are radical, irreversible and extending to all spheres of Romanian society. First of all there was a total break

with the communist system and the former totalitarian structures of power. Political pluralism is now a fact of life in Romania.

"We are convinced that the friendly relations between our countries have greater scope now in all spheres of activity.

"We think that highly favourable conditions are in place for a true revival of our relations as a whole. The Romanian economy, albeit having a difficult time as deep changes are under way, does have significant resources for a fast revival, especially with a foreign capital inflow. A law on foreign capital investment in Romania was enacted by the Parliament of Romania. And we are pleased to note that more than 300 joint ventures were set up with Turkish capital.

"Our country attaches great importance to the strengthening of its relations with all the states of Europe. Romania is looking toward its unreserved integration in the general effort for the building of a new Europe, of a viable security and cooperation system that would require the active participation of all signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter for a New Europe.

"Balkan cooperation, in our opinion, is to be achieved through a wide range of accords the horizon of which can be greatly extended.

"Romania has welcomed and actively supports Turkey's Black-Sea cooperation initiative for which you yourself should also be given credit. Beyond its regional significance, this initiative will have a decisive role in the future European construction. By using the Black Sea and a Danube that will eventually be linked to the North Sea, the states in the area are expected to help trade between them—and indeed of the whole of Europe and Asia.

"The conflict in Yugoslavia, a neighbour and friendly country, has been a special concern therefore, we welcomed the recent cease- fire agreement between Presidents Milosevic and Tudjman, and hope that a political settlement will end all disputes.

"Romania, carefully watching developments and progress toward a political settlement in the Middle East, takes the view that there is reason for optimism as to the chances for peace in that area.

"As far as the consistency of the Romanian foreign policy is concerned, it was obvious also in the reaction to the recent events in the USSR: We unequivocally affirmed our determination to continue reform at home and to uphold detente internationally. Romania welcomed the proclamation of the state independence of the Republic of Moldova and of other republics, and is ready to develop close cooperative ties with them in all fields.

"The treaty of understanding, cooperation and good neighbourliness we are going to sign shows in our opinion the common will of the two countries to set their relations on a new basis in agreement with the profound changes that swept Europe."

Ozal Toast

AU1909202091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1832 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—In his toast delivered at the reception given in his honour at the Cotroceni Palace on September 18, President Turgut Ozal expressed his satisfaction "to be the first Turkish president who visits free Romania, a fruit of the revolution."

Reminding that "the sentiment of friendship and the friendly relationship are a valuable inheritance of the common past of the Turkish and Romanian nations which became even more so in the period of the national Turkish and Romanian states and developed into a traditional feature of the foreign policy relationship between the two states," President Turgut Ozal said:

"The Romanian revolution has brought the Romanian people not only freedom but also better conditions for the further development of the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between Turkey and Romania.

"I am pleased to say that official visits in the last one and a half years between our two countries have given new dimensions to our relations. The treaty of friendship, good neighbourhood and collaboration we are to sign tomorrow will, in its turn, be a proper framework for our ties, in accordance with the present-day conditions and demands.

"We appreciate the resolute reform actions initiated by the Romanian leadership faithful to the principles and aims it stated in the early hours of the revolution. We are convinced that the restructuring begun in Romania has become an irreversible fact," the guest president stated.

Expressing his conviction that the economic and commercial ties between our countries have a great potential for development, the Turkish president emphasised:

"Despite the satisfactory evolutions registered in this domain, we cannot assess them as sufficient. Certainly we must make greater efforts on this line. We encourage the Turkish businessmen to invest in Romania. There are now over 350 joint Turkish-Romanian companies which is a positive fact, of course. As the legal framework for a new economic order in Romania is better outlined and the way its principles are put to work becomes clearer and more stable, Romania will be more attractive for the Turkish capital.

"The Black Sea has been so far only a geographical factor of neighbourhood between Turkey and Romania. We suggested 'the Black Sea—a zone of economic cooperation' project so as to make the Black Sea an area of collaboration not only between Turkey and Romania but also among all the states on or near its rim."

Approaching aspects of the international situation, President Turgut Ozal mentioned that "Turkey and Romania have the same goals as regards Europe."

Concluding his speech, President Ozal Expressed his wish that his visit "contribute to further developing and strengthening the ties of friendship between Turkey and Romania."

Iliescu Receives PRC Foreign Minister Qian

AU1809184091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1747 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—On Wednesday Romania's President Ion Iliescu received Qian Qichen, state councillor, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Also attending were Adrian Nastase, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Jinqing, China's ambassador to Bucharest.

During the talks approach was made of aspects of current international life and of the stage of bilateral relations, convention being made that interstate political relations be expanded in parallel with the stimulation of a direct collaboration between the economic units in both countries.

At the end of the interview President Ion Iliescu stated: "The manysided—and especially economic—relations with China are very important to us. The foreign minister's visit underscores this common wish to maintain good relations, to normalize our relations. It is in our interest to maintain the potential market of the People's Republic of China as a perspective for our country," the president emphasised.

Referring to China's diplomatic intentions as far as the Republic of Moldova is concerned, Mr. Iliescu said: "In perspective China will recognise the independence of the Republic of Moldova but, of course, China—like all the other countries—is carefully watching the process in the Soviet Union and it wants to see how the Soviet Union's own organisms recognise it. This is also the stand taken by almost all European states, by the USA.

In his turn, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs stated: "We are very happy that Romania is now under a constitutional process, that Romania's constitution is drafting, that elections are prepared. This is a relevant factor for Romania's stability. If political stability is achieved, all difficulties might be solved."

Roman Receives Qian

AU1809165391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1444 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—A mutual wish to develop manysided relations was expressed during the interview Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman had on Wednesday, September 18, with Qian Qichen, state councillor, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China.

The interview was also an occasion to review the current stage of bilateral economic relations and look into possibilities of further expanding them. The importance was highlighted of further consultations between the two countries on international questions. On behalf of the Chinese premier, the foreign minister of China invited Prime Minister Petre Roman to pay a visit to Beijing. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The interview was attended by Dan Mircea Popescu, minister of state in charge of the quality of life and social protection, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

In a statement to "ROMPRES" at the end of the interview, the Chinese minister said: "Prime Minister Petre Roman and I had warm, friendly talks approaching two questions. The first referred to the growth of economic ties between China and Romania, both sides agreeing that ways and methods should be found in the newly-created conditions to further develop those links. Secondly, we highlighted the fact that our two countries shared the same viewpoints on the way to approach international issues and we agreed to further cooperate in this area. In a word, many changes have occurred in the world. They have occurred in our two countries, too, but the friendship between China and Romania has remained unchanged."

Barladeanu, Martian Meet Qian

AU1809192691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1805 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—Wednesday afternoon the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Qian Qichen, met with the president of the Senate and with the speaker of the Assembly of Deputies at the headquarters of Romania's Senate.

At the Chinese guest's request, the speaker of the Assembly of Deputies, Dan Martian, presented some general principles at the basis of the draft constitution, referring especially to aspects concerning the form of government in Romania, the exercise of the people's sovereignty, the problem of national minorities.

In his turn, the president of the Senate, Alexandru Barladeanu, made reference to the activity of the Romania-China Friendship Parliamentary Group.

Thanking for the details he was given, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs said: I consider as very important the exchanges of opinions between the Romanian and Chinese parliaments and I hope that all Romanian parliamentarians, regardless their political colour, develop good relations with China.

Canada To Grant $277 Million Loan for Reactor

AU1809180191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1709 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—Canada approved Romania's request of a loan of 277 million dollars for the completion of the works of the first reactor of Cernavoda nuclear power station.

The loan will cover expenses for the managerial design, specialty assistance, training of specialists, technical assistance.

The Cernavoda power station will have five "Candu" type reactors, each of 685 megawatts, and when completed, will cover more than one third of Romania's needs of power. The power station is built on the basis of large cooperation with foreign partners, first of all with the companies AECL (Canada), General Electric (USA), Ansaldo (Italy).

Building works started more than ten years ago and, nevertheless, only about 60 percent of building-assembly works were done. Experts have opined that by the end of 1994 or the beginning of 1995 the first unit of the station could start to operate. The other units will be ready, each at a time, until 2,000.

A second nuclear power station is necessary to cover Romania's necessities of power. Its first unit will be operational in 2,000, considers Mr. Claudiu Savulescu, head of the Public Relations Office of the Power Public Corporation, RENEL.

FSN Deputies Join National Liberal Party

AU1809101791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0834 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 18/9/1991—At the close of the September 17 sitting of the Assembly of Deputies Deputy Sorin Theodor Botnaru announced in his and Deputy Mihai Stoica's behalf, both elected on FSN [National Salvation Front] ticket, that they joined the National Liberal Party as they decided that that option would allow them to more efficiently campaign for "the freedom of conscience and ethical political behaviour."

The National Salvation Front had "lost" by yesterday 17 deputies in the Parliament, some of them choosing to become independent—the most notorious "dissenter" is Claudiu Iordache—other ones turning into founders of the Social Democratic National Salvation Front.

All in all, the current composition of the Assembly of Deputies does not match the composition resulted from the May 20, 1990 elections. The explanation resides, among other things, in the fact that some renounced their position as deputy for that of minister—Petre Roman, Adrian Severin, Bogdan Teodoroiu, Bogdan Niculescu- Duvaz—while others relinquished their membership of the party on whose ticket they had run in elections. The National Liberal Party, for instance, lost five of the best representatives, four of them being now of the steering board of the new National Liberal Party-Young Wing.

The current parliamentary groups reflect the changes come about in the political identity of the deputies. New groups emerged: The group of Social-Democratic Union, the Liberal-oriented group and the women's inter-party group of the 18 women deputies.

Unlike the Assembly of Deputies, the Senate has not gone through spectacular changes, except, maybe, for Barbu Popescu, Constantin Balcan and Ion Munteanu, all of them having run on the FSN ticket and then splitting to become independent.

Federal

Air Force Reaction To Claims of Raids, Downed Aircraft

Command Denies Air Raids on Zagreb

LD1809110591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep. (TANJUG)—The Air Force Command today categorically denied reports of air raids on the city of Zagreb.

Circles close to the command, in a statement to a TANJUG journalist, denied reports broadcast by Croatian Radio about eight Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] aircraft circling over Zagreb. The circles said that there is no reason to keep sounding air raid alerts.

The same sources denied a report broadcast on Zagreb Radio this morning that said that four aircraft were shot down near Vukovar. The Air Force has suffered no losses today, while yesterday, as stated earlier, two aircraft were shot down in Croatian air space.

Spokesman Denies Bombing Croatian Towns

AU1809141091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Interview with Colonel Ilija Tadic, spokesman of the command of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Forces of the Yugoslav People's Army, by Mijusko Tomic in Belgrade on 18 September—recorded]

[Text] [Tadic] Recently and especially in the last two or three days, the media in the Republic of Croatia and particularly the radio and television have been persistently spreading disinformation on the alleged great and destructive bombardment of larger towns in the Republic of Croatia by the airplanes and air force of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Forces. They are only doing this in order to frighten their citizens and create psychosis among them, and in some way they want thus to even more alienate the people from the Army and to exert even more pressure on members of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The real fact is that the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Forces have never attacked and will never attack populated places, particularly not hospitals and large residential buildings but, as they have done until now, they will only selectively choose (?targets), above all those targets and facilities and forces that directly threaten and attack our facilities, that is the facilities of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Forces, with the aim of preventing them from performing tasks, that is to say, we will help our units defend and protect themselves. That is the real truth. This should be known by all our listeners and viewers in the whole of country.

[Tomic] Comrade Tadic, Croatia's media, and Croatian Television have on several occasions today caused alarm in such a way as to introduce disquiet among the population by saying that units of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Forces of Yugoslavia are allegedly bombing populated places, Zagreb, and Croatia. What is the real truth?

[Tadic] The real truth is that today we have not performed the task of attacking selective buildings throughout towns. On the contrary, the fact is that after signing the cease-fire, about which our public has been informed, the Armed Forces of Croatia are continuing to furiously attack and tighten the encirclement around all our facilities and, after the order was given by Defense Minister Bebic, they are persistently attacking and want to use this period of the truce in the best way possible and take positions and an even greater number of facilities of the Yugoslav People's Army. Of course, we cannot allow this.

Command Denies Claims of Losses

LD1809194191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—Sources close to the Air Force and Air Defense Command denied today information broadcast over Croatian T.V. that Croatian forces shot down four military aircraft in the afternoon. The sources told a TANJUG reporter that in the region of Petrinje, one airplane was shot down. In the last two days, the Yugoslav Air Force has lost a total of three airplanes in Croatia.

Croatian T.V. claimed that in the last 48 hours a total of ten airplanes were shot down over Croatia. Colonel Ilija Tadic, from the Air Force and Air Defense Command, told Radio Belgrade today that even after the signing of the ceasefire, Croatian armed forces continue to attack and encircle army facilities. Tadic accused the Croatian Armed Forces of using the ceasefire to capture better positions and the largest possible number of Yugoslav Army facilities.

Proposal To Limit Federal Assembly's Mandate

LD1809095491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0755 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)—The current composition of the accordance with its constitutional and legal role, Yugoslav parliament should be given a limited mandate because it is not possible to organize multi-party elections in the current situation in Yugoslavia, representatives of the authorities and the position pointed out at a round table talk in Sarajevo last Saturday.

Informing about the conclusions of the third round table, Belgrade Professor Dr Nebojsa Popov told a press conference that the current composition of the federal parliament should secure a ceasefire in the country, put

under civilian control the Yugoslav Army, and with its help do the same with all other armed formations in the country.

Popov, hitherto chairman of the round table and leader of the United Yugoslav Democratic Initiative (UJDI), called a fourth round table meeting for October 5 in Split, the biggest city on Yugoslavia's Adriatic Coast. The meeting will finally 'evaluate the real forces in Yugoslavia who would be prepared for civilian dealing with the existing problems.'

'We believe that there are such forces because if it were not so we would be accepting a zero point—that Yugoslavia no longer exists and that it has disintegrated into tiny sovereign states which are to decide whether to join an alliance with others or not,' he said.

As announced, the next meeting will also be attended by representatives of the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Dr Gajo Sekulic, professor at the Sarajevo University, who submitted a report on control of the armed formations, proposed as a most acceptable solution that the Yugoslav Army be transformed into a professional, non-party army. In his opinion, Europe can hardly be expected to accept the existance of republican armies and sovereign states on the territory of Yugoslavia.

On behalf of the Federal Government, which was a co-organizer of the Sarajevo round table, its Deputy Information Secretary Mustafa Cengic, who submitted a report on the media war, point out that 'without calling an end to the media war there can be no real peace.'

The keys to peace are now in the hands of those who have started the media war in the first place but journalists are also responsible for it because 'there is such a thing as professional ethics despite the fact that it is controlled by political centres,' said Cengic.

Embassy in Chile at Disposal of Croatia

LD1809193491 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] The entire diplomatic team of the Yugoslav Embassy in Santiago de Chile, headed by Ambassador Frane Krnic, has placed itself at the disposal of the Republic of Croatia. This is said in a statement sent to the office of the president of Croatia and also to Ambassador Krnic, signed by advisor Dane Matajic and Dr Svjetlan Berkovic.

Deputy Minister Says Army Will Respect Cease-Fire

LD1809144491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav assistant defence minister, Lt-Gen. Marko Negovanovic, said today that the Yugoslav People's Army is prepared to observe the agreed ceasefire, but that its observance is up to the others and not the army.

The agreement on an absolute ceasefire in the Republic of Croatia, signed in Igalo yesterday with the mediation of Lord Carrington, is due to take effect at midday today (10.00 hours GMT).

The army has never been the first to open fire, it has only returned fire in order to protect its personnel and materiel, Lt.- Gen. Negovanovic said in an interview to Radio Politika.

Lt.-Gen. Negovanovic emphasized that Croatian officials are notoriously hypocritical, and went on to say that yesterday's statement by Croatian Defence Minister Luka Bebic that all attacks on army barracks would be stopped has been followed by an all-out attack on all military facilities in Croatia.

Commenting on demands for the sending of the United Nations' peace-keeping troops to Yugoslavia, Lt.-Gen. Negovanovic emphasized that such a decision was in the province of the U.N. Security Council and should be respected by the republican leaders and the sides to the Yugoslav conflict.

In view of the right of veto held by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the utter impossibility of all in Yugoslavia respecting such a decision, it is clear that there can be no question of sending peace-keeping troops to Yugoslavia [words indistinct] such troops will never be sent, Lt.-Gen. Negovanovic said.

Croatia Accepts Cease-Fire 'With Objections'

LD1809193591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, September 18 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Republic of Croatia today accepted, 'with certain objections,' the integral text of the ceasefire agreement signed in Igalo yesterday, as announced in Zagreb. The ceasefire agreement between the conflicting sides in Croatia was signed yesterday by President of Croatia Franjo Tudjman, President of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic, Federal Defence Secretary Veljko Kadijevic and President of the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia Lord Carrington.

The Croatian Government, according to the cabinet session announcement, has concluded that the agreement must be worked out in detail. To this end, all the ministries have been given the task of drawing up draft measures in the shortest possible time, in order to hammer out possible conflicting details of the document.

Serbian Official on Signing of Igalo Agreement

LD1809195591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sept (TANJUG)—President of the Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic yesterday signed

the ceasefire agreement, "knowing" that the governments of the Serbian regions in Croatia "steadily favour a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis," as Serbian Deputy Prime Minister Budimir Kosutic told a news conference here today.

Kosutic's statement came as reply to the question why did Milosevic sign the Igalo agreement yesterday, given Serbia's claims that it is not involved in the conflict in Croatia.

The ceasefire agreement was signed by Serbian and Croatian Presidents Slobodan Milosovec and Franjo Tudjman, and Federal Defence Minister Gen. Veljko Kadijevic, through the mediation of Britain's Lord Carrington.

Kosutic said the regions in Croatia, where the predominantly Serbian population has proclaimed autonomy, were "fully independent in taking decisions."

FEC: Igalo Signatories Must Carry Out Duties

LD1809205191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—The Federal Secretariat for Information has announced that, at its session today, chaired by Ante Markovic, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] noted that the cease-fire agreement signed in Igalo was the last attempt to establish peace and prevent general civil war in the country. The FEC noted that the conflict escalated after the signing of the cease-fire agremeent. All this greatly exacerbates the responsibility of the signatories of the Igalo agreement because nothing can justify any of the lost lives, the massive destruction, and the continuation of the war. If they do not carry out their duties immediately and in full, they must bear the consequences, the announcement stresses.

The FEC in particular examined the duties and the responsibilities of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in its capacity as federal department.

Croatian Forces Use German Rockets, NATO Food

LD1809223391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—Croatian armed forces are using Armbrust rockets in clashes with the Yugoslav People's Army, TANJUG learned from military sources.

The same sources say that captured equipment shows that the Armbrust rockets were imported from Germany and Austria.

The Armbrust rocket-launching system, manufactured in Germany, is used in antitank combat at a distance of 300 meters. According to the manufacturer's specifications, the system can penetrate 350-mm-thick armor plating.

The 67-mm caliber weapon weighs 6.3 kg and is used by Germany and a number of NATO countries.

TANJUG sources also say that, during operations in the Skradin hinterland, a Croatian national guard storehouse with large amounts of army food rations from the NATO pact was captured.

Fighting Causes Railroad Cars To Stack Up

LD1809172991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG)—About 6,000 railroad cargo cars, among them many foreign, are waiting in Yugoslavia today to be loaded, the Yugoslav Railway Company announced.

The reason for this is the blocking up of railway traffic, caused by armed conflicts in the Republic of Croatia.

According to a railway company communique, railway traffic is operational between the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia, as well as between Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro, while Bosnia and Hercegovina is isolated.

According to its announcement, the Yugoslav Railway Company has been forced to declare "transport limitations" for all shipments going through Vinkovac and Bogojevo.

For international shipments, it is announced, an "alternative route" is available, via Subotica, Budapest and Vienna.

Besides the Belgrade-Zagreb railroad, where traffic is suspended since July 26, and lately also for all cargo trains, traffic has been cut off on several local railroad lines in Slavonia and the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, parts of the Republic of Croatia densely populated with Serbs, in which armed conflicts have been going on for months.

PTT 'Unilaterally' Closes Telecommunications Lines

LD1809125391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—Croatian PTT [Post, Telephone, Telegraph] has unilaterally shut down the lines connecting Belgrade with certain western and northern European countries. Since TANJUG has been receiving most of the non-aligned news agencies' services via Zagreb, the number of news items in its daily service has unavoidably been reduced.

TANJUG is endeavouring to find the available alternatives and establish radio links, which should improve and enlarge the daily service and redistribution of pool news items later today.

Thank you for your understanding.

Studio B Television Cancels 'Yutel' Program

LD1909024291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1549 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade independent television Studio B has decided to stop broadcasting the Yutel programme, because Yutel has failed to meet its financial obligations towards Studio B and has veered from its original editorial concept, as Studio B director and editor-in-chief Dragan Kojadinovic told TANJUG today.

Kojadinovic said Yutel had of late stopped being professional.

Studio B, an independent television station closer to the opposition in Serbia, played an important role in revealing the truth about the demonstrations in Belgrade last march. Studio B began to cooperate with Yutel early this year.

Yutel, a news programme financed by Prime Minister Ante Markovic's federal government in order to ensure a unified flow of information for the whole country, is broadcast from Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The programme could be watched on the whole of Yugoslav territory only after a certain time.

After Slovenia and Croatia decided to secede, the two republics' inhabitants were denied the right to watch Yutel. In Serbia, Yutel is broadcast after mid-night on channel one of Belgrade Television. Studio B used to broadcast Yutel at prime time in the evening.

Deputy secretary of the Yugoslav Government information office today expressed regret over the decision of Studio B. He said the reasons which Studio B had cited 'showed that something has actually changed in Studio B.'

International

Separovic, EC Officials Discuss Zagreb Shooting

LD1809200991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Zvonimir Separovic, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Croatia, today received Mr. Van Houten, head of the EC observer mission. The meeting was also attended by General Johannes Cornelis Kosters, deputy head of the EC observer mission, and Sergej Morcan, assistant minister of foreign affairs of Croatia.

The reason for the meeting was the shooting last night outside the building of the Fifth Army District Command in Zagreb when Mogens Fokdal, an observer from Denmark, was wounded. Minister Separovic expressed his profound regret at the incident and his firm belief that a swift and thorough investigation will be carried out.

As there are many snipers in town, it is possible that this was a premeditated provocation. However, whoever did it will be prosecuted.

Government Criticizes EC's Import Suspension

LD1909121891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0949 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today described the European Community's intention to suspend the import of livestock and related products from Yugoslavia as "a primarily political measure", and demanded that urgent steps be taken to prevent its application.

Commenting on a draft proposal to be reviewed by the EC commission in Brussels next week, the federal agricultural secretariat said in a statement that such a step would sever business ties between over 20 Yugoslav firms and their partners in the EC countries. If a mutually acceptable solution is not found, Yugoslavia will be forced to resort to all the available multilateral procedures and mechanisms, the statement added.

Danish Cease-Fire Observers To Stay in Country

AU1909112991 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Copenhagen, Sept 19 (AFP)—Denmark will keep its 10 ceasefire monitors in Yugoslavia despite one of them having been wounded, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said here Thursday on Danish radio.

The minister said Major Mogens Fokdal, wounded Tuesday in Zagreb, and his colleagues among a group sent by the European Community (EC) to observe the truce were seasoned professionals aware of the risks they ran.

He also voiced fresh opposition to sending an EC buffer force to Yugoslavia, saying, "The only solution is to continue mediation efforts for a negotiated solution by putting pressure on the belligerents to bring them to the peace negotiating table."

Kadijevic: YPA 'Strictly Observing' Cease-Fire

LD1809234391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2222 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, today sent a letter to Lord Carrington, chairman of of the peace conference on Yugoslavia, in which he stresses that immediately upon his return to Belgrade from the talks in Igalo, he repeated the order to all Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units—which had been in effect ever since the conflict started—not to be the first to open fire in any situation, and not to contribute to the outbreak of conflict situations. The YPA units are strictly observing this order, stresses General Kadijevic,

expressing regret at the fact that the armed formations of Croatia stepped up their attacks on the YPA, even after the deadline set for the complete cease-fire. General Kadijevic also sent this letter to the chairman of the EC Council, Mr. Hans van den Broek. The full text of the letter reads:

"My signature on the statement given in Igalo on 17 September 1991 once again strongly confirms the already proven orientation of the YPA toward a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, and the Army's readiness to do everything in its power to stop bloodshed and establish the peace that is so necessary.

"I am determined to exert all efforts for the realization of the agreement reached yesterday. Immediately upon my return to Belgrade, I repeated to all YPA units the order—which had been in effect since the start of the conflict—not to be the first to open fire in any situation, and not to contribute to the breakout of conflict situations with any gesture. I assure you that all the YPA units are strictly observing this order.

"Unfortunately, on 18 September at 1200 (1000 GMT), when the cease-fire was supposed to come into effect, armed formations of the Republic of Croatia not only failed to stop, but also stepped up their attacks on the YPA. The units and installations in Zagreb, Sibenik, Varazdin, Petrinja, Vukovar, Vinkovci, the area of Sinj, Skradin, Ogulin, and many other places were attacked. Despite all assurances from bodies of the Republic of Croatia that they had ordered and demanded the cease-fire, the attacks in some places are still going on with exceptional ferocity and mercilessness.

"Not a single installation of the YPA was unblocked, although the signed agreement, even according to your interpretation, Esteemed Lord, implies the lifting of blockade to barracks and the creation of normal living conditions for the YPA units on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

"It is high time for all those who do not want peace and who are pushing Yugoslavia into a war with unforseeable consequences to see reason, and to consent to observe the cease-fire agreement.

"It is no longer the question of patience on the side of the YPA, because there was more than enough of it. It is now the question of the defense of the bare existence of the Army members, which is threatened in every possible way—from cut off water supplies to exposure, without any cause, to destructive fire.

"The news about so-called YPA tank movements toward Zagreb is false and represents one in a series of continuing pieces of misinformation that are launched by the real instigators of conflicts in the Republic of Croatia.

"In informing you of the above, Esteemed Lord, I assure you once again that I am sincere in my resolve to act in accordance with the agreement reached in Igalo. You may rest assured that the Yugoslav People's Army heartily supports the efforts that you personally are exerting in order to establish peace and to reach soon a democratic agreement on Yugoslavia's future.

Assembly President Opposes Mesic Appeal

LD1809173291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Parliament Slobodan Gligorijevic today described the appeal by Yugoslav President Stjepan Mesic for peace-keeping forces to be sent to Yugoslavia as an 'unprecedented act' in the country's history and a 'threat against its independence.'

Mesic on Monday sent a message to the U.N. Security Council, demanding that peace-keeping forces be sent to Yugoslavia. In a statement to TANJUG, Gligorijevic recalled that, under the Yugoslav Constitution, only the federal parliament can decide on the engagement of peace-keeping forces in the country.

This cannot be decided by the State Presidency, as Yugoslavia's collective head of state, the Presidency president or the federal government, Gligorijevic said. 'The engagement of peace-keeping forces in Yugoslavia infringes upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty' of Yugoslavia which 'still exists as an international and legal subject,' Gligorijevic said.

Croatia's Tudjman Receives Italian Ambassador

LD1809160791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, has received a working visit from Sergio Vento, the ambassador of Italy to Yugoslavia, in the company of the consul general of Italy in Zagreb. The Italian ambassador familiarized President Tudjman with the talks between Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Venice on Saturday. The ministers supported the efforts of Lord Carrington and the arbitration commission for the establishment of peace, and expressed the readiness of the two countries to send 1,500 and 2,000 observers to crisis areas in the Republic of Croatia. The Italian ambassador handed an official invitation from Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti to President Tudjman to visit Italy. President Tudjman accepted this invitation with pleasure.

President Kucan Holds Talks in Trieste

LD1809224391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2021 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Trieste, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—Europe must understand that, after the war in Slovenia, the republic does not intend to participate in a Yugoslavia of any form, as

Presidency President of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan said here today. However, Slovenia is ready, 'as a recognized European state,' to cooperate with everyone from the former federation who is willing, Kucan added.

The talks between Kucan and Friuli-Venezia Giulia officials were devoted to the situation in Yugoslavia and Croatia, the European policy and the European Community's concrete initiative, Slovenia's international recognition and the protection of minorities.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia Premier Adriano Biasutti and Kucan agreed that no significant differences existed between Slovenia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia over the Osimo accords, signed by Rome and Belgrade in 1975. Kucan and Biasutti agreed that the accords constituted a 'Magna Carta' of Italian-Slovenia relations, particularly the provisions on the inviolability of borders.

Kucan said the border between Slovenia and Croatia, the two Yugoslav republics which have unilaterally proclaimed independence and sovereignty, would not be an obstacle to links between the Italian minority in the two states. Kucan said he would strive for the Italian minority in both states to enjoy the same degree of protection, such as it currently enjoys in Slovenia.

Slovenia

Croatian TV Reports Chemical Attack in Vinkovici

AU1809120791 Ljubljana Radio Ljubljana Network in Slovene 1100 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Croatian television has reported that the Yugoslav Army supposedly also used chemical poison [kemicni strupi] in Vinkovici. Special medical groups are now investigating what is the actual content of the chemicals used. [passage omitted]

Croatia

Tudjman Briefs State Council on Cease-Fire

LD1809121391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] After his return from the meeting in Igalo, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the republic, last night convened the 30th session of the Supreme State Council. At the session, consideration was given to the content and method of implementing the agreement on the cease-fire, which was signed by Dr. Franjo Tudjman, on behalf of the Republic of Croatia; Slobodan Milosevic, on behalf of the Republic of Serbia; General Veljko Kadijevic, on behalf of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA]; and Lord Carrington, on behalf of the EC.

The council assessed that there are prospects for the implementation of the agreement, because the military defeats inflicted on the occupying side, as well as international pressure to halt the aggression against Croatia, have forced the YPA and Serbia to accept the cease-fire. In this way, the Army has de facto accepted that it carried out a military coup, while Serbia has accepted that it is one of the sides in the war. The leadership of the Army is coming increasingly to understand that it cannot subjugate Croatia, but it is still in a position to inflict great casualties and serious devastation.

The establishment of a cease-fire would make it possible for the peaceful dissociation of the Republic of Croatia to be achieved at a peace conference. This agreement, which comes into effect, or rather which came into effect, on 18 September 1991 at 1200 [1000 GMT] is the last opportunity for Croatia and Yugoslavia to avoid total war. Hence the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia will be ordered—and appeals made to citizens—to do everything so that the agreement is respected.

The council expressed regret that, during an air and artillery attack on Zagreb, when the headquarters of the Fifth Military District was fired on, that Mr. (?Ogdal), a member of the EC observer mission, was slightly injured. The Government of the Republic of Croatia has ordered an investigation into this deplorable incident, it says in the statement from the office of the president of the Republic of Croatia.

Croatia Reviews Cease-Fire, Action Program

LD1809230191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The government of the republic of Croatia today examined the cease-fire agreement signed in Igalo yesterday. The government, chaired by Franjo Greguric, adopted its own action program on the basis of this document. Having assessed that the terms of the agreement must be worked out, all of the ministries are expected to prepare draft measures as soon as possible to clarify possible controversial details and to make thorough preparations themselves for coming talks. Apart from several objections, the government endorsed, in principle, the definite version of the agreement. The government further endorsed a proposal by the employees of medical institutions in the Split Naval District to make their services available to the Republic of Croatia's defense ministry and to be called the Croatian Navy Medical Institutions Center, which includes the hospital, the institute for naval medicine, and pharmaceutical warehouses. To all those employed in the center, the government is guaranteeing their previous status within realistic means. The naval ministry and the Ministry of Science of the Republic of Croatia have taken over the shipping institute in Zagreb, which will henceforth act as the Croatian Shipping Institute. [passage omitted]

Krajina 'Autonomous Region' Calls for Volunteer

LD1809194991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Banja Luka, 18 September (TANJUG)—"The autonomous region of Bosanska Krajina" this afternoon called on volunteers from Bosanska Krajina to report immediately to the nearest barracks, because "true peace in Yugoslavia defends on the strength of the Yugoslav People's Army," according to the appeal, which was signed by "Radoslav Brdjanin, vice president of the presidency."

It added that this decision was adopted "in agreement with the highest leadership," but it is not specified which leadership this is. [passage omitted]

Tomac Stresses Unity To Ensure Victory

LD1809215791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, September 18 (TANJUG)—Vice-premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Zdravko Tomac today said that Croatia would certainly win, but that everybody in the republic should join together in the pursuit of such a policy as to ensure the minimum losses to the final victory.

We are not renouncing the goals we have set ourselves, Tomac said addressing the nation on Radio Sljeme.

He invited the citizens of Zagreb to return to work because, he said, the end of an air raid alert had been sounded. "I even think we are overdoing the alerts," he said. Tomac told the public that a closed-door government session was about to begin and that the Supreme State Council had been in session all night.

Somewhat before Tomac's address, at 10.55 hours local time, sirens sounded the end of the alert. However, another alert was given 45 minutes later.

Croatian Position 'Stronger' With Cease-Fire

LD1909020991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, September 18 (TANJUG)—In any case, Croatia is winning, but it more fits it to 'reach its goals by peace than by war,' Zdravko Tomac, Croatia's deputy premier, told the press today. The signing of the Igalo cease-fire agreement has made Croatia's position stronger and the position of the Yugoslav Army and the Republic of Serbia weaker, he estimated.

In Tomac's estimate, 'by way of the signature of Veljko Kovacevic, general of the Army, the Yugoslav People's Army also formally admitted its guilt legally and being the aggressor, one of the forces at war.' Besides, by way of Kadijevic's signature, the Yugoslav Army acknowledged not to be a neutral factor, 'to have perpetrated a military putsch and to be a factor in its own right,' as well as that it 'has capitulated and desisted from its intention to conquer Croatia.'

In his words, the question remains of whether the Yugoslav Army will carry out what it signed 'or else this is only another trick in the dirty war.'

Yugoslavia's defence minister, General of the Army Veljko Kadijevic, signed at Igalo yesterday, together with the presidents of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman respectively, and Lord Carrington, chairman of the peace conference on Yugoslavia, a communique on cease-fire on the battlefield in Croatia.

Also today, Mato Granic, another deputy premier of Croatia. announced that the total of refugees in Croatia had reached the figure of 232,412.

To be found in Serbia are some 65,000 refugees from Croatia, in Hungary some 30,000 and about 3,000 in Germany, Granic said.

Serbia's Red Cross Society made it known that on September 17 it had 100,631 people registered as refugees from Croatia.

Referring to his government's estimates, Granic said that the all-in damage caused in Croatia amounts to 10.5 billion dollars at present.

Navy Gunboat Burning Outside Split

LD1909152891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Zagreb, Split, Sarajevo, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—Fighting in Dalmatia flared up again in the course of the morning, according to reports arriving from this area.

A Sarajevo Radio reporter announced that, at about midday, smoke was seen coming from a Navy gunboat anchored outside the port of Split. The reporter assumed that something must have caught fire on the gunboat. [passage omitted]

According to Croatian sources, 1,270 Yugoslav People's Army privates and officers have either joined or surrendered themselves to Croatian forces.

Military sources have not yet provided any information on the fire on the gunboat. Neither have they confirmed the surrender or capture of soldiers. The Knin Corps command, which is leading the action for unblocking the barracks in Dalmatia, announced a press conference for this afternoon.

Tanks, Infantry Try To Enter Vukovar

LD1809121491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] The commander of the Croatian National Guard Corps in Vukovar has told us that a column of 30 tanks followed by infantry has been trying to force its way from

Trpinja toward Vukovar since 0700 [0500 GMT] this morning. By 1000, the courageous defenders of Vukovar had managed to disable five tanks and stopped the column from inflicting huge losses on the city. The enemy tried to force their way through here last night, and it cost them 15 tanks.

Courageous members of the Croatian forces in Vukovar and Borovo Naselje yesterday shot down two aircraft and the aggressor suffered catastrophic human losses. It is estimated that since Saturday, the Yugoslav Army and its Chetnik followers have endured 700 casualties.

Zagreb Radio Reports Air Attack on Otocac

LD1809124491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] After several days of overflights, today the occupiers' aircraft, at about 1030 [0830 GMT] attacked Otocac, and aircraft machine-gunned some other nearby settlements.

Correspondent Describes Fighting in Zagreb, Croatia

AU1809140791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Our first report is from our Zagreb correspondent Vesna Knezevic who, because of the breakdown in telecommunications lines, sent her report via Sarajevo.

[Knezevic] The second air raid alarm ended in Zagreb shortly before 1300 [1100 GMT]. It started at 1100. The first alarm was sounded shortly after 0900 and lasted about an hour.

The citizens of Zagreb spent most part of last night in shelters while strong explosions reverberated through the darkened town. Military aircraft have been overflying the town since last night. During the night, they used magnesium parachute flares on two occasions to illuminate the darkened parts of the city. They also shot rockets in West Medvednica and Zagrebacka Gora.

Last night artillery and mortar fire was opened on the town from the besieged barracks in Borongaj and Utrina. Some buildings in the industrial complex in Zitnjak were damaged. Some residential suburbs near the barracks, the heating plant in Savica, and a three-story building in [name indistinct] were also damaged.

Visiting the Zagreb hospitals is prohibited except for parents who are visiting their children and for those who have special permits. Rail traffic through Zagreb is virtually blocked. Schools, kindergartens, and universities are closed. So are the majority of businesses.

Zagreb Radio and Television have been broadcasting all night information about sniper nests in the main city streets, which are mainly, as they say, in officers' apartments. Your reporter has witnessed a sniper shooting in Proleterske Brigade Street. Television has just announced that the police have moved closer to the sniper near Lisinski Hall. This is probably what I saw.

My colleague, a radio reporter, who has been through the most dangerous part of town, spoke about shooting from barricaded apartments in Dubrava, Vodnik Street, Srednjaci, Jarun, and Velika Gorica.

While I am reporting, air raid sirens can be heard in Zagreb for the third time. The city information center has announced that two MiGs fired rockets at the water works in Petrinja, and that two other aircraft are approaching Zagreb. Military flights are reported over almost the entire northwest part of Croatia. Judging by what is being reported, Varazdin is in the worst position, which is under air, artillery, mortar fire opened from the barracks, which is also blocked.

[Word indistinct] city center is heavily damaged. The 32d armored mechanized brigade of the Varazdin Corps is stationed in Varazdin. During the Slovene war this brigade operated between Sredisce [words indistinct] and Gornja Radgona.

Large tank units in Dugo Selo, near Zagreb, according to Zagreb media, are in a state of readiness.

The situation in Karlovac is tense. The Croat forces took three smaller barracks in the town recently. The Croat media carried a statement by Colonel Svetozar Marjanovic that the Army will flatten the town if the facilities are not restored to the Federal Army.

Zagreb Radio and Television correspondents report on clashes between Croat forces and the Federal Army in Otocec, Sibenik, Ogulin, Sinj, Osijek, Vukovar, Vinkovci, and throughout Sisak-Banija area. The war for the barracks, which the Army said it will regain and which the Croats said will not give back, is continuing without a break and is threatening to cause great civilian casualties in Croatia.

Zagreb Radio Reports Four Aircraft Shot Down

LD1809140391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] According to the Republican Information Center, the Croatian forces today shot down four Yugoslav Army aircraft: two above Petrinja, one above Sibenik, and one above Slavonski Brod.

Rewards Offered for 'Annihilation' of Snipers

LD1809220391 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] We were contacted today by numerous individuals and collectives in Zagreb, as well as by associations of private businesses, offering rewards for the annihilation of snipers. We take this opportunity to appeal to all other institutions, associations, and individuals to help set up a fund for reward money for the annihilation of snipers, the most perfidious of criminals.

TANJUG Roundup on Continuing Clashes

LD1809224191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Belgrade, Sibenik, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—Belgrade television tonight reported that Serbian territorial defence forces this afternoon captured the village of Sarvas, near Osijek, one of the main strongholds of the Croatian Interior Ministry and National Guard forces in eastern Slavonija.

The televised report from Sarvas showed an abandoned and destroyed village. Its inhabitants—Serbs, Croats and Hungarians—fled earlier, while strong Croatian armed forces were in the village.

In crisis areas in Dalmatia, weapons remained silent this evening, except in Sibenik, where battles are still taking place.

Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) Colonel Mensud Hasotic told TANJUG's reporter that there was fierce fighting in the city between armed Croatian forces, aided by Sibenik volunteers, and members of the JNA.

According to Hasotic, the JNA had to return fire since the lives of its members were threatened.

Hasotic underlined that the JNA had in all other situations respected the ceasefire order and ceased activities at 1000 GMT.

Croatian radio reported that a real war was waged between Croatian Interior Ministry forces and snipers for around one and a half hours this afternoon in the direct vicinity of the city parliament building in Zagreb.

Croatian radio said the snipers were mostly located in Army apartments.

The same source said that Croatian National Guard and Interior Ministry forces were sucessfully clearing these "snipers nests."

Croatian radio carried a warning by the Zagreb Information Center that "snipers are acting on the entire territory of the city."

The information secretariat of Vojvodina, a province within the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, informed TANJUG that the village of Plavna in the province was the target of mortar fire from the Croatian bank of the Danube river this afternoon.

Twelve grenades fell on the village in three separate attacks, as TANJUG was told. No-one was wounded and damage was slight.

The command of the JNA Sarajevo Corps announced that a Yugoslav Army convoy returning from exercises was attacked this afternoon on the Tomislavgrad-Posusje road, in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia- Hercegovina's southwestern part which borders with Croatia.

According to the Army statement, one officer was killed and a soldier wounded.

The attackers have not been identified yet.

Peaceful Night 'Throughout Zagreb Region' Viewed

LD1909065991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0605 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpt] After yesterday's surrender of the Gospic barracks, and after 23 days of war and fighting in this region, Croatian forces have liberated it—they control the entire city of Gospic. The night passed peacefully there. Presumably because Serbian militants lost their support from the barracks in the city, there were no major incidents, and not even any shooting reported during the night.

The center for the defense of the central and northern Dalmatian region reports that last night at around midnight, Yugoslav Army aircraft dropped bombs on Sibenik. One of the bombs started a fire on the property of the Hotel Solaris. Firefighters were sent to the scene to extinguish the blaze.

It was peaceful last night throughout the Zagreb region, even around the two large Army barracks. [passage omitted]

Situation in Okucani Area 'Better'

AU1909080991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Gojko Serbula report from Western Slavonia]

[Text] Judging by the armed conflicts being waged in the Sava basin in Western Slavonia, nothing will come of the truce that has been signed. Almost all night last night, members of the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Guard have been opening fire from infantry and artillery in the Prasnika Woods, Pivare, and Slavonski Matkovac on the positions of the Yugoslav People's Army, that controls the Bosanska Gradiska-Okucani highway.

After prolonged provocation, the soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army responded to fire with artillery fire. The Yugoslav People's Army has not suffered any fatalities but two reservists were slightly wounded. We do not have any information about the casualties suffered by the Croat forces.

The situation in the Okucani area itself is better than it has been recently. The defenders of the Serbian villages are on the offensive and after 15 hours have taken several strategic points around Covac, Dubovac, Gredjani, and Kosovac previously held by members of the Guard and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

And finally news from Bosanska Gradiska. Last night, unidentified persons damaged with a bomb a wall on the

old assembly building situated on the bank of the river Sava. It is assumed that the bomb was planted along the building wall on the river side under the cover of darkness and fog.

Croatian Defense Force Members Seen in Zagreb

AU1909114491 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] A Croatian Radio reporter has reported that there are about 50 or perhaps as many as 100 people in uniforms in front of the Dusan Cokovic barracks in Borongaj. They are not thought to be members of the official forces of the Republic of Croatia. The reporter said that these people have the insignia of HOS, the Croatian Defense Force, on their uniforms.

Serbia

Mortars Fired on Vojvodina From Croatian Side

LD1809195891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Novi Sad, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—The Vojvodina village of Plavna this afternoon became the target of mortar attacks from the Croatian banks of the Danube, the Vojvodina Provincial Information Secretariat reported this evening. In its statement the Ministry says that between 1530 and 1700 today a total of 12 shells landed on the village in three attacks. Fortunately there were no casualties: Material damage is light but the population of the village is in shelters.

Democratic Forum on Views of Croatian Serbs

LD1809195191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1453 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)—Serbs in Croatia believe that neither an independent state of Croatia nor a Greater Serbia are in the interest of the Serbian people in Croatia, because in either case, they would be treated as Palestinians, as the president of the political committee of the Serbian Democratic Forum, Milorad Pupavac, said at a news conference in Belgrade today.

Thus, Serbs in Croatia and Croats should define the sovereignty of this republic in the degree suitable to their national interest as citizens of the republic, Pupavac said. He pointed out that the Serbian and Croatian authorities should agree on the fact that Serbs in Croatia are an autonomous political subject because they are a part of the political community of Croatia and a part of the Serbian nation in Yugoslavia.

Serbian Leaders Assail 'Chauvinistic' Croats

LD1809205491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2011 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—Serbian Deputy Premier Budimir Kosutic said in a statement for BBC Wednesday evening that the Serbian people in Croatia were defending themselves from attacks by the chauvinistic Croatian authorities.

Kosutic added that peace in that republic would be established automatically "as soon as the Croatian authorities cease with the attacks on the Serbian people, their villages and settlements."

Kosutic underscored that "not a single part of the Serbian people in Croatia can be called guerrillas since concerned are people who are fighting for their lives, property, national identity and religion, against the terror of the chauvinistic Croatian authorities.'

The essense of the conflicts in Croatia lies, according to Kosutic, in the efforts of the Croatian authorities to create an ethnically pure, undemocratic and religiously unique, Catholic state on the territory of the former Habsburg monarchy.

In the achieving of this goal, the Croatian constitution has denied the Serbian people the basic national and human rights, Kosutic added.

In a separate statement for the BBC, Serbian Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic supported the efforts of The Hague peace conference on Yugoslavia and said he believed that it had chances of succeeding and that the biggest Yugoslav republic, which advocated peace and a democratic settlement of the crisis, would contribute fully to this.

Novi Sad Corps Command Issues Mobilization Call

AU1909091491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Because of the deteriorating political-security situation in the country and to ensure the integrity of the Armed Forces, protect human life and property, and prevent clashes of wider dimensions, the Command of the Novi Sad Corps is carrying out a mobilization of some of its war units. These are: 58, 56, 29, 13, and 5183/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 16 [as heard]. The conscripts and the suppliers of material-technical resources who have been assigned to the aforementioned units should immediately report to the commands of their war units.

We repeat, this is a call issued by the Command of the Novi Sad Corps.

Seselj Wants Greater Serbia Without Croats

AU1909090391 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 19 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with Chetnik leader Vojislav Seselj by Samo Kobenter in Belgrade; date not given: "The Cease-Fire Will Not Hold"]

[Text] [Kobenter] Mr. Seselj, British negotiator Lord Carrington has negotiated a cease-fire with the Croatian and Serbian prime ministers and the Yugoslav defense minister. How long will this cease-fire hold?

[Seselj] Not very long. Carrington talked to the wrong people. He should have negotiated with the representatives of the people concerned, the president of the Serbian Krajina, Milan Babic, and the president of the Independent Government of Slavonia, Goran Hadzic, without whom there can be no peace. In addition, we reject any interference in our internal affairs and any internationalization of our problems. Neither the EC nor the FRG have the right to interfere here, least of all Germany, which has systematically supplied Croatia and Slovenia with weapons. The cease-fire will not last long.

[Kobenter] What are your peace terms?

[Seselj] Yugoslavia can only continue to exist as a state if Slovenia and Croatia secede. In a federal state according to the German model, there would then be five autonomous republics—Serbia, Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and the Serbian Krajina. They would have a common Army, police, monetary system, and foreign policy, while all the other decisions would rest with the republics. The legislature should be organized in a two-chamber system, with a lower chamber working on the basis of one man one vote.

[Kobenter] What you have described as the Serbian Krajina includes the regions around Knin and Slavonia, both on Croatian territory. Are you publicly advocating border changes?

[Seselj] Before Yugoslavia was created, there were solely Serbian states here. The Croats lost their statehood 900 years ago. It is clear that we do not want to live with them and will separate from them in a way allowing all Serbs to live in one state. The border with Croatia should be along the Karlobag, Ogulin, Karlovac, and Virovitica line.

[Kobenter] Does that mean that southern Dalmatia will also become Serbian?

[Seselj] Dubrovnik has always been a Serbian city, and there are 30 percent Serbs in Split and Zadar, and 50 percent in Sibenik. In addition, the whole coastal region is Serbian. Many of the Croats living there are Serbian Catholics who were assimilated by the Croats.

[Kobenter] You are trying to achieve your goals with a war of conquest, with unprecedented brutality....

[Seselj] The Chetniks only fight where the Serbian people live. The Croats tortured four Serbs to death recently, tearing off their finger nails, and extinguishing cigarettes on their genitals and eyelids. Then they said these massacred people were Croat victims and let them be filmed by German television. However, we recognized them in the report as our people. The Croats lie. We know them from World War II, when they killed more than a million Serbs, 40,000 Jews, and 30,000 gypsies. It is known that Ustasha leader Ante Pavelic presented to his German companion a bowl of Serbs' eyeballs as a gift. After the war, the Croat Tito hushed up these crimes. No one has ever proved that a Chetnik committed similar crimes.

[Kobenter] You are talking a lot about the past and little about the present. Did not Chetniks brutally assassinate and mutilate 13 Croat policemen in Borovo Selo last spring?

[Seselj] The Croat crimes are not a matter of the past. There are still some people who survived these brutal crimes. The Chetniks did not kill a single Croat in Borovo Selo. The 13 policemen were killed in action. The Croats claim that we gouged out the eyes of those who were killed in action. That is not true. One Croat lost his eyes owing to the pressure of bullets from a submachine gun that hit his head.

[Kobenter] Does the Army help you?

[Seselj] Not at all. So far, they have only helped the Croats whenever their situation was hopeless. The Army has always only been a problem for us. When they were attacked by the Croats who thereby intended to provoke an internationalization, they intervened in the fighting. The Croats have all sorts of mercenaries—Albanians, Germans, Czechs, Poles, Tamils, and Sikhs. Even French fascists are fighting in the black legion for the Croats. When any of these mercenaries is wounded the Croats shoot him dead on the spot to save money. However, our only remuneration is freedom. That makes us so strong.

Croatia Attacks Directly for 'First Time'

AU1909123091 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Report by Slavoljub Zivkovic]

[Text] Croatian military formations this afternoon and evening directly attacked the territory of the Republic of Serbia for the first time since the beginning of the armed clashes. A total of 14 grenades fell on the Vojvodina village of Plavna in the Bac Commune, which is only about 3 km away from Vukovar. They were most probably of 120-mm caliber. The grenades were fired from the direction of Vukovar on several occasions. According to the latest information, there are no casualties or material damage because the projectiles fell on the

unpopulated part of the village. The residents of Plavna spent the night in cellars and other shelters. Some have been evacuated.

This evening we were officially informed that the Novi Sad Corps of the Yugoslav People's Army is following the situation and that this area is under the increased control of the Army units.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

'Discouraging Situation' in Communes Viewed

AU1909115791 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] The crisis areas alongside the banks of the Una and Sava are war zones. The worst situation is in Bosnian Kostajnica where the people are hungry and without health protection. General lawlessness reigns in Dubica. The general impressions are much worse than could be imagined.

These are some of the main assessments that were voiced at today's news conference in the Party for Democratic Action [PDA]. They were put forward by members of the PDA delegation that has visited the threatened areas in the last few days to formulate a program for extending aid to the population in these regions.

We found a discouraging situation, and general catastrophe is on the cards. This was stressed by Dr. Naim Kadic who headed the aforementioned delegation. Impressions are worse than can be expected.

The Yugoslav Army has positioned itself mainly next to Muslim-populated areas and poses a constant danger to the Croatian territories across the Sava and Una. The militia of the communes that we visited cooperate closely with Martic's militia, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for members of these two militias to ride together in one official car.

Everything that the members of the delegation saw and experienced has compelled them to take immediate action, at least to some extent, to normalize the life of the population in this area. It was agreed that the first deliveries of food aid—200 tonnes of flour and 2,000 liters of edible oil—would be quickly sent to the population of the most threatened area.

Muhamed Cengic, vice president of the PDA, promised that the PDA would once again call on the Serbian Democratic Party to explain the policy that it is conducting and to once again try to find a solution without bloodshed. Otherwise, Cengic said, the Muslim people will have to defend themselves.

Macedonia

Kljusev Satisfied With Bulgaria, Romania Stances

LD1809202491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Skopje, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—The premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Nikola Kljusev, today expressed satisfaction with Romania's and Bulgaria's recognition of sovereign and independent Macedonia. At a news conference upon his return from Bucharest and Sofia, Kljusev said the authorities in Sofia lent support to the Macedonian people's will expressed at a referendum on September 8.

Most Macedonians voted 'in favour of a sovereign and independent Macedonia, and its right to join an alliance of sovereign states in Yugoslavia.'

Kljusev said he was given unambiguous assurances in Sofia yesterday and in Bucharest today that Macedonia would not be on the agenda of the forthcoming quadripartite meeting in Athens, adding that Bulgarian and Romanian representatives said they would [word indistinct] in that case.

The Greek Government announced earlier this month that the Greek-Bulgarian-Serbian summit, to open in Athens on September 19, would be devoted to the situation in the Balkans. Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman was invited to the meeting later.

Gligorov Hails Croatian Cease-Fire Agreement

LD1809160191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1449 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Skopje, September 18 (TANJUG)—The president of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, Kiro Gligorov, said that the agreement on ceasefire in Croatia represented a big step towards a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav political crisis.

Gligorov said he hoped that the agreement would mean an end to the madness of fratricidal war and senseless bloodshed.

Gligorov said on Macedonian television last night that it was now most important that the agreement be respected by all sides in the conflict, which has escalated over the past few days, since new adventures on the battlefields in croatia could be fatal, not only for peace and the fate of yugoslavia, but for the peaceful future of Europe.

Gligorov thanked the president of the peace conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, ascribing to him this important political victory.

Assembly Adopts Independence Declaration

AU1909111091 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Early this morning, the Assembly of Macedonia adopted amendments to the Republican Law on National Defense and adopted the declaration on the sovereignty of Macedonia that was recently confirmed at a referendum. Slobodan Paskovski reports:

[Paskovski] The Assembly of Macedonia adopted the proposal for changing the Republican Law on National Defense as soon as possible. The session adopted the stands of the Council for National Defense of Macedonia, which demand that Macedonian soldiers be returned to this republic. The Assembly also adopted a declaration on a referendum on independent and sovereign Macedonia.

During the session, which started yesterday and ended early this morning, some deputies called for the resignation of the Macedonian Police Minister Jordan Mijalkov. The proposal that the minister of internal affairs be replaced came from deputy (?Nacim) Stojanovski, because Mijalkov, as chief of the republican police, threatened to arrest Stojan Andov, president of the Macedonian Assembly, Jovan Andonov, vice president of the government, and some deputies.

This call for resignation caused the greatest clash so far between the deputies of the VMRO-DPMNE [Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity] and the Social Democratic Alliance. The VMRO is accusing former communists of wanting to bring down Prime Minister Kljusev, the entire Macedonian Government, and eventually Macedonia itself.

Parents Given Buses To Find Soldier Sons

AU1809113791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] The removal of soldiers from barracks in Macedonia to crisis areas is not in conformity with the agreement between the leadership of Macedonia and the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Command of the Third Military District. Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov told this to soldiers' parents who forced their way into the hall of the Macedonian Assembly building at around noon. Gligorov read out the stands and views of the National Defense Council of Macedonia which were tumultuously welcomed by the parents.

The president of Macedonia informed the soldiers' parents that 15 buses had been provided, which will endeavor to reach the soldiers who were transferred out of Skopje last Saturday [14 September].

Montenegro

Poor Response to Mobilization Reported

AU1809104091 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] HINA reports that because of the poor response of the Montenegrin army conscripts, forceful mobilization was undertaken in Montenegro last night by handing the conscripts call-up papers. The Titograd Corps command and the Boka Naval Sector appealed on Sunday [15 September] via Radio Montengro to all army conscripts and all the larger army posts to report immediately to the place of mobilization. Because the response to this appeal was, despite everything, very poor, the conscripts last night received additional written call-ups from the Command of the Titograd Corps. Although the majority of army conscripts is avoiding this, there have also been cases of people volunteering, even those older than 60, most of whom come from Niksic.